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31 July 1979

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2137



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No. 2137

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LUSOPHONE LEADERS' MEETING: NO LANGUAGE BLOC WILL BE CREATED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 17 Jun 79 pp 4, 5

[Excerpts] The opening session of the Lusophone summit meeting took place Saturday morning in Fatungo de Belas, a few kilometers from Luanda. Offering one view of the meeting, President Agostinho Neto declared: "History has positively marked us with indelible affinities, encompassing material and cultural factors, cooperation and willingness to maintain a continuing and effective stand for liberty, friendship and solidarity."

Cooperation

A search for bases of cooperation between these countries was thus the most important item on the agenda, which also included discussion of the African and world situation.

Since it was agreed that language is not a basic factor in uniting countries, it was necessary to find the material bases for this unity, which--as we have said before and as the final communique stressed--is founded on "ties forged by comrades-in-arms during the struggle for liberation."

In fact, the summit meeting seems to have agreed not to go forward with the creation of an African bloc based on a shared language, such as occurred, for example, with the so-called "Francophone" African countries. Incidentally, this concern is not new; as early as July of last year, President Samora Machel stated at the OAU summit meeting in Khartoum that the colonialist forces "now use 'Francophone,' 'Anglophone' and even 'Lusophone' concepts to attempt to divide us."

As Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Sao Tome e Principe are geographically separated, and bearing in mind the danger that Samora Machel pointed out in Khartoum, the leaders reiterated their desire to act in concert to effect a strategy leading to liberation and the economic and social development of their countries, but also "declared their willingness to extend cooperation to all the other states that have a like interest in the anti-imperialist goals of this action."

It now remains to establish specific lines of action, which will be analyzed in a later summit meeting to be held in Mozambique. It was agreed to name a ministerial committee to prepare for that meeting, and the People's Republic of Angola was given responsibility for coordinating this committee.

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### GHANAIAN APPEAL TO NIGERIA FOR UNDERSTANDING

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Jun 79 p 5

[Text] Ghana and Nigeria, have been the two leading countries in West Africa which have blazed the torch of cooperation for quite sometime. Until sometime in 1970 Ghanaians and Nigerians were the closest compatriots in trade and commerce.

Temporary setbacks in Ghana-Nigeria ties have not eroded the good neighbourliness which have become characteristic of our relations. This is more especially so, since the birth of ECOWAS which has brought Ghana and Nigeria closer again.

The improved economic ties which Ghana enjoys with Nigeria have by and large been concretized in bilateral arrangements covering some of the crucial economic areas as energy supply. Ghana has, for sometime now, been obtaining the bulk of her crude oil requirements from Nigeria on very favourable and friendly terms.

It is noteworthy to mention that about 80 percent of Ghana's crude oil requirements come from Nigeria and for sometime now this commodity has been supplied against the usual 90 days credit. This credit span has enabled Ghana to husband her scarce foreign exchange to accommodate most of the priority items in her import programme.

Ghana as a good neighbour and friendly country to Nigeria, has of course expected this bilateral arrangement to subsist for as long as possible and more especially at this crucial period of the country's history as like Nigeria herself, Ghana steadily progresses towards the eventual return to Constitutional Government at about the same time.

Ghanaians of late have reasons to be disquieted at indications that Nigeria is about to change the liberal 90 days credit arrangements to Ghana to 30 days credit arrangements. This intention, if implemented, will mean total disruption of the country's import programme. Among

other things, it will have the harmful effect of constraining the government to spend a very sizeable portion of her foreign exchange on crude oil alone to the disadvantage of the equally essential commodities which mean so much to the life of the Ghanaian and stability in the country.

It is the opinion in certain circles that this change of heart by Nigeria may be the result of an overreaction to the internal situation in the country now, especially the housecleaning exercise that is currently being waged by the AFRC.

What we would like our well wishers and friends in Nigeria to believe is that this housecleaning exercise is a prerequisite to enduring orderly development for the next civilian administration with whom it is expected that the Nigerian counterpart will have much justification to collaborate.

It is the solemn appeal by most well wishers that the traditional friends of Ghana should not overreact to the situation for as has been assured the world already by the Chairman of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council, the present government will not seek to redress any wrongs in our society by proceeding along unjustifiable paths of revenge.

This assurance is reiterated because this is the prevailing mood of Ghanaians now and it is the expectation of many that this mood will prevail.

In the crucial days that lie ahead, Ghana will need all the goodwill of her traditional friends all over the world in the momentous task of establishing the long cherished democratically elected civilian government. This is the time to give concrete meaning to ECOWAS. This is the time for Ghana's friends to stand up to be counted, particularly Nigeria, the economic giant of Africa.

CSO: 4420

NETO CLOSES AFRO-ASIAN WRITERS' MEETING

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Jul 79 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] Comrade Agostinho Neto, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, delivered the following address at the closing session of the Sixth Conference of Afro-Asian Writers:

"Writer friends, comrades:

"I congratulate all the illustrious participants on their valuable contribution to the success of this Sixth Conference of Afro-Asian Writers which is ending today.

"Insofar as we are concerned, we are extremely happy that it proved possible to gather such a representative group of writers from both continents.

"I regret that the physical conditions in our People's Republic were not adequate to accommodate all the delegates to this conference.

"We would like to improve the organization.

"But while we are talking here, there are settlements on our border with Namibia occupied by the South African army or its puppets. Every day, we suffer the bombing by the South African racists, and the effects of their desperation, which is the desperation of white pride opposed to universality.

"Fortunately, the Sixth Conference of Writers maintains complete solidarity with the struggle of people's for their independence and liberty, and against oppression.

"Zimbabwe, Namibia, West Sahara and East Timor cannot cease to be of concern to the Afro-Asian intellectuals, just as they have always been on the side of the people's who conquered Portuguese colonialism.

"And if I may cite the nature of our association, I would say that it is beneficial for writers to continue debating ideas and opinions, as has been done here.

"We in Angola have always thought that discussion would occur among those who are pursuing a common goal; it is not only necessary, but extremely useful, inasmuch as the new day that has been announced must necessarily be the day of universality.

"It is always proper to emphasize the idea of debate, because individuals need to express themselves, so as not to assume a bureaucratic mentality, which quickly becomes outdated and incapable of keeping pace with the development of human society.

"I am voicing these opinions of the Union of Angolan Writers because we have based them on our national experience.

"The problem that exists in Angola, as in all other parts of the world, is that of transforming the nature of the society. It lies between socialism, which is progressing, and moribund capitalism. It exists between colonialism and independence, between racism and equality and between bureaucratic power and people's power.

"There can be no genuine independence without socialism.

"But we are still in the period of national units, and therefore of nationalism. Each national unit experiences its history, explaining it so as to preserve sovereign rights and territorial integrity, and also to develop the culture, and attach value to the things which are useful to its activity.

"However, the virtue of the thinker will always be that of being capable of intervening not only on the local level, but also the universal level.

"The theses which were submitted to this Sixth Conference clearly demonstrate this.

"Certainly, when we discuss the problem of language, or the expression of ideas, we are thinking first of all about the national aspect, and we later extend our concepts to the universal aspect.

"And it cannot be otherwise.

"At the present time, Africa is Africa, with its individual problems; just as Europe is itself, and so is America or Asia.

"To create literature written in Africa is different from doing the same thing in Asia or another continent.

"Cultural values are sometimes confused with purely chauvinistic arguments. But this fact should not make us forget the reality. At least here, on our continent, there is a complex, but understandable material base. Domination exists; the exploitation of raw materials exists, through brutal exporting.

"There is a necessity for combining economies. Hence, the views expressed by the conscientious African writer.

"Writer friends, comrades:

"The struggle continues!

"Victory is assured!"

2909

CSO: 4401

BULGARIAN SOCIALIST PLANNING SEMINAR HELD

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Jul 79 p 1

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, at the School of Economics of the University of Angola, a lecture was held in connection with the bilateral agreement between the MPLA-Labor Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party, for the purpose of conveying the experience of the centralized management and planning of the economy in Bulgaria.

After the brief introduction made by Vasco Marques, Prof Dr Petar Mastikov took the floor, addressing those present with the following remarks:

"In this lecture, an analysis will be made of the stages and problems in different areas relating to the construction of socialism, particularly with regard to the activities involved in economic planning."

The Bulgarian representative then noted that it is only in socialist societies that the conditions created for planning work exist, for the purpose of helping the rural workers, other workers and revolutionary intellectuals to assume power, and improve their living conditions. He cited the nationalization of the banks, and the most important enterprises in the sector of land, sea and air transportation, as well as the expansion and strengthening of the economy, and the cooperative relations among the socialist countries, as factors which allow for planning in Angola.

2909

CSO: 4401

## COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGAL RATIFIED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Jul 79 p 1

[Excerpts] Lisbon, 4 July--Today, the Portuguese foreign affairs minister, Freitas Cruz, and the Angolan ambassador to Lisbon, Adriano Sebastiao, exchanged the instruments of ratification for the general agreement on cooperation between Portugal and the People's Republic of Angola.

The exchange of instruments of ratification constituted the essential legal basis for the work of the Joint Standing Committee on Angolan-Portuguese Cooperation, the first meeting of which will take place in Lisbon on 11 or 12 July.

At this meeting, the two delegations will be headed by the Angolan finance minister, Ismael Martins, and the Portuguese foreign affairs minister, Freitas Cruz.

The work of the joint committee, which is scheduled to last for about a week, will be directed mainly toward the economic controversy between the two countries.

## Agreement to Last 3 Years

The general agreement on cooperation between the two countries went into effect today, with the exchange of instruments of ratification.

It will last for 3 years, and may be renewed automatically for consecutive periods of 1 year. However, both parties may revoke it at any time, by giving 6 months' notice.

The attainment of the general agreement on cooperation began with the conclusion of a commercial agreement and agreements on cooperation in the areas of transportation, energy and education.

In conclusion, Freitas Cruz expressed certainty that the Portuguese and Angolans would succeed in "building the future marked by close cooperation and fraternal friendship which is the cherished hope of the two peoples."

The ambassador from the People's Republic of Angola also underscored the significance of the Bissau meeting, claiming that it "proved to the skeptics that there are no ideological or political barriers capable of impeding the unity of men when the good of peoples is at stake, and when the leaders of those people know how to be their own masters."

Adriano Sebastiao concluded by saying that nothing could prevent a "profitable collaboration and cooperation" between the Portuguese and the Angolans.

2909

CSO: 4401

TRADE UNION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Jun 79 p 6

[Excerpt] Comrade Pescoal Luvualu, secretary general of the Central Council of the UNTA [National Union of Angolan Workers], thanked the Central Council of Bulgarian Unions for its distinguished and multifaceted assistance to the workers of Angola, especially in the area of training and qualifying union personnel.

Speaking for the delegation he leads, Comrade Marian Stoikov, secretary of the Central Council of Bulgarian Unions, thanked the UNTA and the Angolan workers for the hospitality and affection shown to the Bulgarian delegation during its stay in the People's Republic of Angola.

A union cooperation agreement for 1979 and 1980 was approved and signed, aimed at the development of bilateral cooperation between the two union organizations.

In order to strengthen relations and to further cooperation established between the two organizations, in the name of the Central Council of Bulgarian Unions, Comrade Stoikov invited a delegation of the UNTA Central Council to visit the People's Republic of Bulgaria as soon as it is convenient for both parties. The invitation was accepted and the date for the visit will be set by mutual agreements.

6362

CSO: 4401

POULTRY SECTOR MARKETING RULES, REGULATIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Jun 79 p 2

[Text of Directive issued by Manuel Pacavira, minister of agriculture and member of the party's Central Committee, establishing rules for the marketing of poultry products by private and family producers and providing a definition for these categories]

[Text] Consistent with the MPLA-Labor Party decisions regarding support to private producers and small family enterprises, and considering the contribution of these sectors in insuring minimum levels of animal protein in the human diet through the production of poultry;

It is determined:

1. For purposes of this disposition:

a) a private producer is considered to be an individual who possesses poultry farming installations with a minimum capacity of 500 laying hens or 1,000 chickens for consumption;

b) a family producer is considered to be an individual who possesses a poultry shed with a maximum capacity of 50 fowl.

2. Private and family producers should register, simply by letters, with the provincial delegacies of this ministry. The letter should indicate name of producer, location of installation, capacity and planned production.

2.1. Private producers will be obligated to deliver 50 percent of production for state marketing, on the basis of normal production indexes and at established prices.

2.1.1. The remaining 50 percent of this production, after deduction of some quantity for personal consumption, should be marketed in locations to be specified later.

2.2 Family production is considered to be for private consumption and may not be sold except by marketing structures of this ministry.

3. The products must comply with the technical standards established for poultry enterprises, above all with respect to hygiene.
4. Private producers will be obligated to provide statistics as established by the National Poultry Farming Sector.
5. Private producers will benefit from all the technical-material support provided by the ministry and will be paid at currently prevailing prices.
6. Family producers will benefit only in that they will be supplied with chicks, once in each quarter, at most, and as national production permits.
  - 6.1. The agencies of the ministry may lend technical assistance whenever requested.
7. Disregard of the provisions of this directive will constitute grounds of cancellation of registration.
8. The DPA's [Provincial Agriculture Delegacies] will report monthly to the National Poultry Sector of the National Directorate for the Organization of Production regarding the technical and material assistance needed by the producers to which this directive refers.
  - 8.1. In areas falling within the Agrarian Complexes, the DPA's will provide the services to which Paragraph 8 refers.
9. This directive is effective immediately.

6362

CSO: 4401

EDITORIAL EXPLAINS CONFISCATION, NATIONALIZATION PROCESS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Jun 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Confiscation and Nationalization"]

[Text] The creative application of Marxism-Leninism does not immediately bring about the radical political, economic and social changes that characterize a true revolution, nor is it always duly recognized when some of these changes occur. However, they represent important victories for the working classes and significant advances in the slow but sure march toward the building of a classless society.

It is known that the principal characteristics of the social classes is their relationship to the means of production. In a capitalist system, the means of production are private; they belong to a well-defined class--the bourgeoisie--which exploits and oppresses the working classes. In a socialist system, private ownership of the means of production is replaced by public ownership.

Keeping in mind this basic principle in the revision of the economic organization of a society as determined by a revolutionary process, it seems to us that some important measures in this respect have already been taken in our country, and they have gone unnoticed, or have been seen as routine government actions.

We are referring, in this instance, to the confiscations and nationalizations of companies in the productive sector, which today represent a considerable part of the present economic structure. Just recently, the president of the republic and the MPLA-Labor Party promulgated over 100 decrees from the Council of Ministers, nationalizing or confiscating several more companies, some of which are strategic in the recovery and development of the nation's economy.

Confiscation is a sovereign act, a revolutionary measure determining the appropriation by the state of the holdings and companies of those who have collaborated with the puppet organizations, who have committed economic sabotage or who have been absent from the country without justification for over 45 days.

Nationalization is also an act of sovereignty, determining state appropriation, with or without indemnification, in all or in part, of firms considered strategic in the development of the economy in the direction freely chosen by the working classes, guided by their vanguard, the MPLA-Labor Party.

The nationalizations and confiscations lead to the gradual disappearance of private ownership of the means of production, giving way to collective ownership, which will make it possible to organize a planned economy aimed at the well-being of the people and the harmonious development of their capabilities.

This means that great responsibility is being assumed by the workers of the nationalized or confiscated companies, whether or not they are turned into state economic units. Conversion of these companies into public property, that is, the property of all the people, makes it possible to change the old production relations into relations of a socialist type.

The relationship of exploiter and exploited is thus broken, and the working classes, led by the industrial labor class, have a revolutionary duty to devote themselves to increased production and productivity, and to protect the means of production, which now belong to all the people.

The success of the revolution is necessarily achieved with the confiscation or nationalization of capitalist property. It is achieved with the elimination of the economic power bases of the class that ruled before the revolution, and with the creation of the socialist sector of the economy, which will make it possible to carry out subsequent socialist changes in social and cultural areas, with a view to the well-being and happiness of all the people.

Because we in Angola want the revolution to be successful, because we want to build scientific socialism under the guidance of the MPLA-Labor Party, led by Comrade President Agostinho Neto, we all hail the confiscations and nationalizations, in the assurance that:

The struggle continues;

Victory is certain.

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CSO: 4401

## NEW PRICES FOR STAPLES GO INTO EFFECT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Jun 79 pp 1, 3

[Text] As we have already reported, a new price schedule will go into effect today for fish, pastas, corn and cassava meal and beans, within the government policy of controlled prices for essential consumer items.

The Permanent Committee for Price Setting and Control issued the following communique in this regard:

"One of the basic goals of the MPLA-Labor Party is to improve the living standard of the working masses, and it has taken several important steps to that end, notably the approval of the wage law.

"In addition to other organizational measures aimed at increasing production and improving distribution, the price policy plays a relevant part in achieving this goal.

"Through the Permanent Commission for Price Setting and Control, the government has established prices for such consumer staples as sugar, rice, oil, milk, pastas, soap, beans, corn meal, cassave meal, wheat flour, meat and fish.

"In the view of the need for intensive combat against the speculators who charge more than the listed prices, thus increasing the cost of living;

"Considering the directive of the comrade president, prohibiting street vending or sales in unauthorized locations:

"The Secretariat of State for Internal Order, with the support of members of the party, party youth and the mass organizations, will take measures to ensure strict observance of the above-mentioned directive and of the established prices, particularly fish prices, which will go into effect tomorrow, 15 June, in accordance with the joint dispatch of the ministers of planning and finance, published in the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA No 133, First Series, 6 June.

"The public is asked to take part in this important drive against speculation, and to report anyone who charges more than the scheduled prices.

"The public is informed that fish may be purchased only in the official markets and other authorized sales locations, which will be duly provisioned for this purpose."

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CSO: 4401

ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA RATIFIED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] The Council of Ministers has ratified four cooperation agreements between the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which were signed in Luanda on 21 October 1978.

The documents include an instrument for the "general lines of economic, scientific-technical and commercial cooperation" between the two countries up to 1980, a program for agricultural collaboration and two protocols, one regarding cooperation in the area of fishing and the other regarding the export of Angolan coffee to Bulgaria between 1979 and 1985.

The first document states that Angola and Bulgaria "agree to develop efforts to expand cooperation between the two countries" in the areas of agriculture, industry and energy, tourism and hospitality, scientific and technical cooperation, foreign trade and other activities to be defined by the competent organs.

Selection of these areas of cooperation resulted from the need of the two countries to implement the resolutions, respectively, of the First MPLA Congress and the 11th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The Agricultural Cooperation Plan provides for the organization of agricultural enterprises in our country with the technical collaboration of Bulgarian specialists.

The protocol regarding cooperation in the area of fishing provides for creation of a joint Angolan-Bulgarian company, "for which the associative contract would be approved by the Congress of Ministers of the People's Republic of Angola, in accordance with applicable legislation."

The two parties agreed to establish cooperation in this area, "always bearing in mind the need to preserve and add to the jurisdictional waters through rational management of the fishing reserves."

Finally, the last protocol stipulates that our country will furnish 30,000 tons of coffee to Bulgaria between 1979 and 1985.

PRIVATE MARKETING OF IMPORTED PRODUCTS REGULATED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Jun 79 p 2

[Text] A dispatch issued by the Ministry of Domestic Trade and signed by Minister Carlos Alberto Van-Dunem establishes the form of procedure for private enterprises with respect to the marketing of imported products.

The dispatch reads as follows:

"Considering that most private importers market their imported merchandise improperly, benefiting certain individuals to the detriment of the majority, often fostering speculation and profiteering;

"Inasmuch as mechanisms must be established to prevent such practices, which are entirely contrary to the basic marketing principles that our country is seeking to implant:

"It is determined that:

"1. All private merchants who have arranged for imports under cover of the 'floor' established by the Ministry of Domestic Trade should notify the Domestic Trade Ministry delegacy of the province in which they conduct their principal activity, upon customs clearance of the above-mentioned merchandise, specifying respective items and quantities.

"2. Failure to comply with the provisions of this dispatch will be penalized under the applicable law."

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## BRIEFS

**GDR TRAINING PROTOCOL SIGNED--Luanda--**An Angolan delegation headed by Pedro Van-Dunem (Loy), minister of interprovincial coordination, returned to Luanda on Friday after visiting the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria and the USSR. The purpose of this trip was associated with the arrangement for an exchange of views with those socialist countries, specifically in the areas of municipal administration and communal economy. The delegation, which also included the provincial commissioners of Luanda and Benguela, had an opportunity to observe the development of those countries, especially in the cities, at close hand. During its stay in the German Democratic Republic, the Angolan delegation signed a protocol of agreements with the officials of that nation calling for GDR technicians to come to Angola in order to set up offices, reconstruct fleets of vehicles and train Angolan cadres, as well as working on the operation of vehicles and machinery. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Jul 79 pp 1, 6] 2909

**BULGARIAN, BELGIAN DONATIONS--**The Bulgarian Red Cross, in a note sent to its Angolan counterpart, announced that it was donating to the Angolan Red Cross 40 boxes containing pajamas and sheets to be used to supply some of our country's hospital complexes. The government of the Kingdom of Belgium, through its embassy in Luanda, also donated the sum of 10 million Belgian francs to the Angolan Red Cross, to be used to purchase 400 tons of miscellaneous materials to aid the displaced population in the southern part of the country and the refugees located in Angola. This donation is a response to the appeal made by the Angolan humanitarian institution to that European country. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Jul 79 p 2] 2909

**OMA DELEGATION TO BULGARIA--**On Monday, a delegation from the OMA [Angolan Women's Organization], headed by Maria Jose Gama, the OMA's secretary for information and propaganda, left our nation's capital bound for Bulgaria, to pay a visit of friendship and to exchange views with the Bulgarian Women's Organization. The aforementioned delegation also includes Luzia Paim, of the OMA's National Committee, who is coordinator for Cabinda Province. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Jul 79 p 2] 2909

**CUBAN VICE-MINISTER VISIT--**Yesterday afternoon, at Futungo de Belas, Comrade Agostinho Neto, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, received the vice-president of the Council of Ministers of

the Republic of Cuba, Jose R. Fernandez, in an audience. The meeting was attended by the minister of foreign affairs, Paulo Jorge, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Jul 79 p 1] 2909

GDR COOPERATION AGREEMENTS RATIFIED--Berlin--On Thursday in Berlin, the parliament of the German Democratic Republic unanimously ratified the treaties of friendship and cooperation with Angola and Mozambique which were signed during the visit of a party and government delegation headed by its president, Erich Honecker, that was made to these two countries in February of this year. The German minister of foreign affairs, Oskar Fischer, stressed the fact that these were the first accords on friendship between the GDR and young independent nations. He said: "The treaties reflect the mutual desire of the signatories to extend, consistently and over the long term, their fruitful cooperation based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism." Deputy Wolfgang Heyl, speaking on behalf of the department's foreign affairs, constitutional and legal committees, declared: "The workers of the GDR have enthusiastically accepted these important documents relating to our foreign policy, expressing solidarity in words and actions." The agreements will go into effect on the day when the instruments of ratification are exchanged. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Jul 79 p 1] 2909

ATTORNEY GENERAL APPOINTED--Early last evening, Comrade Agostinho Neto, president of the People's Republic of Angola and the MPLA-Labor Party, installed Antero Alberto Ervedosa Abreu as attorney general of the republic. The ceremony took place in the Futungo de Belas, and was attended by members of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and the government. The new attorney general read the oath of honor, swearing fidelity to the party and the people of Angola. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Jun 79 p 1] 6362

PROTOCOL CHIEF APPOINTED--Yesterday, in the Futungo de Belas, Comrade Agostinho Neto, president of the People's Republic of Angola and the MPLA-Labor Party, installed the new chief of protocol of the presidency of the republic. Domingos Van-Dunem was installed in the post in a ceremony attended by members of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and government officials. The new chief of protocol took the oath of fidelity to the party and the people of Angola. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Jun 79 p 1] 6362

CSO: 4401

PORTUGUESE TRAINING FOR NEWSPAPER, RADIO PERSONNEL

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 8 Jun 79 p 2

[Excerpts] Five members of the staff of VOZ DI POVO left last week for Portugal, to attend training courses in the Foreign Relations Center of the Portuguese Ministry of Communications, the offices of Lisbon's major daily and weekly newspapers and the central office of the Portuguese Broadcasting Company RDP. Two reporters, a make-up editor and a stereotyper from the VOZ DI POVO will spend 6 months in Portugal, as a result of our continuing desire to improve our work and, ultimately, to offer the reader better service.

Several communications workers employed on NO PINTCHA and the official broadcasting station of the sister republic [of Guinea-Bissau] and four announcer-editors of the official station of Cape Verde also left this week for Lisbon to attend similar courses, as a result of the joint efforts of the Portuguese Ministry of Communication, the Guinean Ministry of Information and Culture and Cape Verde's General Directorate of Information.

The project falls within the Bilateral Cooperation Accord between Portugal and our country in the communications field. Our new professionals will spend from 4 to 6 months in theoretical classes in the Palacio Foz of the Portuguese Ministry of Communications and in practical training on several of Lisbon's major newspapers, in the main office of the news services of the RDP and quite probably in news agency offices.

Our comrades will also use their time in Lisbon to become better acquainted with the Cape Verdian community of 40,000 emigrants who live and work in Portugal. Thus the broad cooperation developed between Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Portugal is also proceeding in the news sector.

Within the cooperation accords, a Portuguese journalist is also working at present on the editorial staff of the VOZ DI POVO, and there are plans to hire other experienced professionals. In addition to working on the paper, they will also ensure the local training of apprentices and applicants for jobs with our local news media.

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CSO: 4401

## CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

### YOUTH ESPECIALLY DENOUNCE MBEAKAS' SEIZURE OF COUNTRY

Paris LE MONDE in French 3-4 Jun 79 pp 1, 4

[Article by special correspondent in Bangui, Jean de la Gueriviere: "The Bangui Massacre: Bokassa I Killed Several Schoolboys With His Own Hands on 19 April"]

[Text] An African mission is supposed to go to the Central African Empire to carry out an inquest on the massacres of schoolboys last April. While the conclusions of this mission are awaited, new testimony confirms the reality of the butchery, as is reported by our special correspondent in Bangui.

In spite of efforts in Paris to minimize the responsibilities of Bokassa I in the massacres which were called "a pseudo event" (LE MONDE 2 June), it seems that the Central African emperor killed with his own hands, on 19 April, several of the victims--at least 60--in the wave of repression directed against the youth who had demonstrated in the capital.

If it goes to Bangui some day, and if it really wants to be informed, the "African Mission of Verification," whose formation was decided upon at the Kigali Conference, is in a delicate situation. For one needs all the voluntary deafness of the French cooperation personnel and their representatives in Central Africa not to hear what everybody is proclaiming throughout the country. Scandalized by what happened in Bangui from 18 to 21 April, some religious are speaking up. Young people who have escaped from the butchery or who are related by blood or friendship to some of the victims are making accusations. Those whose testimony we received were presented to us by educators who had resolved to run risks, so strong is their hatred of the regime. Their statements are overwhelmingly damaging to Bokassa I.

Not only were some 60 children and adolescents, at least, massacred in the events revealed by LE MONDE (dated 15 May) and Amnesty International, but the emperor participated in these murders and tortures, a fact which cancels

out the "police blunder" theory. These stupid crimes were not gratuitous. They were intended to intimidate the population, and can also be explained by tribal relationships.

To begin with there was the bullying, on 18 April, of two policemen by some young men who seized their weapons. The incident was related to disturbances in educational institutions, which had been endemic for several months. It was the cause of the round-up of hundreds of children and young men, ages ranging from 6 to 25, who were snatched from their homes and taken to police headquarters. About 500 of them were then taken to the prison of Ngaragba on the banks of the Ubangi, and near the diplomatic residences. Trodden upon by military, who made them lie down in the trucks, some died in the course of the transfer.

Others perished, piled up for hours in cells without ventilation. But, on the night of 19 to 20 April—or perhaps also that of 20 to 21, for all this didn't happen all at once—Bokassa I went to the prison and said to those who had cried "Death to the emperor!" "It is you who are going to die." He killed several of them with a revolver in the detention house. It seems that he then went to the military camp of Kassai, near Ngaragba, where the army opened fire with automatic weapons on inmates who had been brought out from a cell. One of the victims was 11 years old.

It is not only in Bangui that Bokassa had "man-to-man explanations" with children. After having ordered the round-up in Bangui, he went by plane to Bangassou, 500 km to the east, on the Zaire frontier, where some school boys, obeying pass-words from the capital, were demonstrating against him. He flew into a rage at some children who had been arrested by the police, and wanted to embark them for the "imperial court" of Berengo, despite their supplications. Only the courage and cool-headedness of the sous-prefet and a superintendent of police finally dissuaded him.

In Bangui children were picked up at random, while many demonstrators had managed to disappear in the depths of the city. But the choice of neighborhood where the round-ups took place was not fortuitous: Gobongo, Boy-Rabe, Nuskine, in the north of the city: These are islands inhabited by tribes that don't like the Mbakas, the ethnic group of Bokassa I. It is to these tribes that the perpetrators of various assassination attempts against Bokassa belong. In these neighborhoods also there had been violent riots which shook the capital in January. The soldiers of the Imperial Guard and Kassai Camp, who had no doubt had more than a hundred killed (most often by poisoned arrow) 3 months before in the same place, were thus taking a new revenge. Irrefutable testimony by hospital personnel reveals that soldiers had already shot at those children point blank with revolvers in January.

The population of Bangui eloquently expressed their sentiment with regard to Bokassa I by totally boycotting demonstrations that he organized, with total insensitivity, on the occasion of Mothers' Day, on 27 May.

While the phenomenon of rejection is general, the will to put an end to it all is particularly clear among the young, who denounce the Mbakas' seizure of their country. Ambassador Sylvester Bangui--also a Mbaka--who has assumed the leadership of the opposition in France, does not inspire much sympathy among the rebels of the "punished" neighborhoods. These people point out that, before putting some distance between himself and a sovereign who is in difficulty, Mr Bangui had amply profited from the regime.

9347  
CSO: 4400

## REPRESSION, TORTURE, SUPPRESSION OF LIBERTIES DESCRIBED

Dakar AFRICA in French Jun-Jul 79 pp 37-39

[Article by Attilio Gaudio: "Terror in Ethiopia"]

[Text] The military regime in Ethiopia was officially inaugurated through a decree of the Derg (the Provisional Military Administrative Council) of 12 September 1974. The special military code, promulgated on 16 November 1974, empowered special military tribunals to impose capital punishment or long prison terms on civilians for treason, armed revolt, and a number of other crimes.

For example, any individual who "intentionally undermines the defensive capability of the state" (Article 5) is subject to the death penalty as is the one who "intentionally provokes a famine, an epidemic, or hardships (if these result in fatalities)" (Article 27). This code thus makes even more severe the already harsh provisions and wide scope of application provided by the earlier penal code. The death penalty is mandatory if the crime is committed "during or under the threat of domestic troubles, civil or foreign war, during a state of emergency, or under martial law...."

## A Denunciation Is Sufficient

Individuals sentenced by these special military courts do not enjoy the right to appeal, but all death sentences and those providing for more than 10 years of jail must be reviewed by the head of state. The code is retroactive to the time of the installation of the military regime, and cases "susceptible of jeopardizing public law and order or morality" are tried behind closed doors. In short, any Ethiopian citizen is a suspect for the government and each person can fear for his life. A denunciation is sufficient.

More than a quarter million Ethiopians have taken refuge abroad as a result of political disturbances. The armed struggle against the regime reportedly is taking place in 10 provinces out of 14. More than a third of the territory may be under the control of opposition or secessionist movements and government agents have reportedly been killed by opposition

groups. Cases are mentioned as having occurred in Addis Ababa and Asmara. By way of response there has been an increase in reprisals at times taking the form of summary executions.

Amnesty International has condemned such executions or the taking of hostages whether they be by government security forces or organizations of the opposition and denounced their horror, reporting that the violation of fundamental human rights in Ethiopia is flagrant, systematic, and of increasing gravity.

Indeed, following the "revolutionary measure" taken on 11 November 1977 against the vice president of the Derg, Col Atnafu Abate (that is, after his summary execution), the president of the Derg, Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, declared that "vigilant cleaning up by means of a revolutionary saber is a historic obligation," adding the following day that "your struggle should manifest itself through the extension of the red terror in the camp of the reactionaries. Transform the white terror of the counter-revolutionaries into red terror."

Around the month of August [?1977], the Meison organization (Socialist Movement of the Whole of Ethiopia) which, until then, had supported the Derg and had prompted it, it is said, to take the most rigorous measures against the Marxist-Leninist EPRP [Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party], became hostile to the government. More than 70 of its leaders were arrested, some of them were executed, and several of them fled abroad. A purge of the members of the Meison began under the direction of the new pro-Derg group dominating the Seded (Revolutionary Flame).

#### Political Massacres

The political massacres increased in late November and early December 1977, becoming more and more arbitrary but targeted principally at the members of the Meison, the partisans of the EPRP, of the EDU (Ethiopian Democratic Union, a non-Marxist movement), and the Eritreans. By mid-December 1977 any semblance of legality had disappeared. The situation was further complicated by deadly conflicts within the opposition groups and by killings connected with thefts or individual settlements of account which came on top of assassinations by political opposition groups.

In the rural regions the political conflict is dominated by armed guerilla movements which are waging a "nationalist fight" demanding the secession of extensive territories for ethnic reasons. Among these movements one finds in the south and southeast the Liberation Front of the Oromo Region, that of western Somalia, as well as movements of lesser importance among the Sidamos, the Bales, the Gurages, and so on. In the north, in Eritrea, the ELF [Eritrean Liberation Front], the EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front], and the People's Liberation Front of the Tigre Region, while in the east the Liberation Front of the Afars has been active.

Furthermore, the EDU has a liberation army in the Begemidir region (operating out of the Sudan) which is striving to topple the Derg while the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Army (connected with the EPRP whose bases are urban) has a small force in the Tigre region fighting the Derg but on the basis of an opposed political position. In the regions of Gemu Gofa, Illubabor, Kefa, and Shoewa there is only weak opposition to the Derg.

### Savage Repression

In all the troubled regions the Ethiopian Government has reported "cleaning up operations involving counterrevolutionaries and bandits," pompous words meaning massacres by the army and by local people's militias. Atrocities have been perpetrated--among others, the destruction of entire villages accused of harboring partisans (especially in the Ogaden, Harar, and Bale regions), the massacre of prisoners, the taking of hostages, plunder, and pilfering.

In Eritrea the state of emergency imposed by the preceding government has been maintained with the same kind of atrocities against civilians, the same use of torture, and the same arbitrary executions of alleged partisans of the secessionist movement. This is a repeat of the abuses under Emperor Haile Selassie. In the Eritrean regions held by Ethiopia the tribunals established to try political crimes have given evidence of the same lack of respect for legal rules as their "metropolitan" counterparts. However, most of the persons arrested for political reasons continue to be held there without trial indefinitely and most are tortured. The political assassinations of certain pro-government leaders committed by the secessionist forces are followed by large-scale and arbitrary repression. The massacre in October 1975 of 50 persons selected at random after the murder of an officer has been reported.

This gradual elimination of all legality has occurred in a situation of increasingly more violent armed clashes in most of the urban and rural zones. The army, the military police, the public security forces, the secret security forces of the Derg, the people's militias, the workers' brigades of revolutionary defense, and the "kebele" guards have arrested and imprisoned for political reasons a very large number of individuals characterized as "counterrevolutionaries," "reactionaries," "anarchists," "feudalists," "outlaws," "bandits," and so on, depending on the propaganda style of the moment.

### Prisoners Everywhere

Since September 1974 there has been an uninterrupted series of individual and mass arrests, at times of hundreds of persons. The right to trial is nearly never adhered to and imprisonment without bail is the rule. A large number of persons arrested have been interrogated under torture or "punished" by cruel or degrading treatment. Many have been killed while some died as a result of the ill-treatment to which they were subjected. A small number have been freed. No international organization has been

authorized to visit political prisoners and the Derg does not publish any information on their subject. Their families are generally afraid of giving out information about these prisoners.

Since 1976 it has become commonplace for relatives of a person sought by the security forces to be arrested in place of the latter even if they happen to be women or young children. Those Ethiopians who manage to escape from their country or who take advantage of a mission abroad to defect are often afraid, they too, of getting in touch with Amnesty International even though this organization has as its principle never to disclose its sources of information without authorization and not to release the names of prisoners who may run the risk of being the object of reprisals.

There are political prisoners in all the jails, police stations, and military camps of Ethiopia. In Asmara the major prisons where political prisoners are locked up are Sembel, the army's general headquarters (located in the former palace of the governor, the Exposition Pavilion transformed into a military camp), Hazhaz and Tsezerat prisons, and all the police stations (especially the central district police stations). All the prisons are greatly overcrowded and the prisoners suffer from deprivations. It is also assumed that they are treated in humiliating manner with the interrogations, it is reported, often being accompanied by tortures.

Torture is used extensively especially in the third district police station of Addis Ababa, at the seat of the directorate of police, particularly in cell No 7. This has reportedly also become the rule at police stations, prisons, and military detention centers which dot the regions. But not all political prisoners are subjected to torture, few Ethiopians of note have reportedly been tortured. However, one notes that the lawyer Shibru Seifu was tortured to death at the end of 1976.

#### Torture

It is primarily the presumed leaders, members, or sympathizers of secessionist or opposition movements but also many young people, mostly students, who are regularly subjected to cruel and degrading treatment in prisons such as that of Akaki with the natural consequences following such treatments: Death, insanity, or permanent disability in the case of some prisoners.

Crude beatings with rifle butts or bludgeons are kids' stuff compared to the administering of electric shocks, sexual tortures including the rape of women and other forms of cruelty involving the genital organs. The wrenching out of finger nails, the hammering of fingers or toes, the hot oil torture--the list is such that it is necessary to cut it short for fear of shocking the reader.

This is the way that "revolutionary justice" holds sway. On their part EPRP death squads have also assassinated members of the Derg and of the

Meison, "kebele" cadres, government officials, and so on, but the government apparatus is better equipped to kill a larger number.

Emperor Haile Selassie was nearly certainly killed in prison. The elimination of prisoners is standard practice: 44 students were reportedly done away with in the environs of Addis Ababa on 26 February 1977 after being held in the third district police station. In the Akaki prison shots are often heard and there is no doubt that executions take place secretly inside. The bodies are never returned to their relatives.

#### Suppression of All Liberty

A number of persons have been shot dead in the course of house searches. The security forces look for weapons (many Ethiopians own old, nonregistered arms), unauthorized publications, and "suspects."

While liberties and fundamental rights are flagrantly violated in Ethiopia, other rights included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights also go by the board. The press is entirely under government control. The latter uses it for its propaganda. On 25 April 1977 the chief correspondents of foreign newspapers were expelled. Peter Mason of London's DAILY EXPRESS was jailed for 2 days for transmitting the initial article on the massacre of 29 April 1977 and then he was expelled in turn. The government denies all reports that are unfavorable to it, qualifying them as "imperialist propaganda." Even artistic expression is subjected to severe control.

On 18 February 1976 the patriarch of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church and three bishops were incarcerated. Then the patriarch was removed from office in violation of ecclesiastic regulations. The dean of Holy Trinity Cathedral was arrested earlier and another bishop was reportedly held in mid-1977. The peasant militias have opposed the exercise of religion in various regions of the country and in Addis Ababa public funerals have been banned since 1977.

All political or other associations, suspected of opposition to the military regime, have been prohibited and their leaders arrested. Exit from the country is strictly limited with opposition suspects and the relatives of prisoners not having the right to leave Ethiopia. Movements within the country and in Addis Ababa at night are also subject to restrictions.

2662

CSO: 4400

## GABON

### BRIEFS

**OIL EXPLORATION COSTS**—By the end of 1979, the ELF GABON and ELF AQUITAINE companies will have invested 53 billion francs CFA over a 3-year period for oil exploration in Gabon. These costs were 16.2 billion for 1977, 16.9 billion for 1978 and 20.9 billion for this year. This is the largest sum ever expended for oil exploration in the Gulf of Guinea. [Text]  
[Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French No 31, 16 Jul 79 p 64]

CSO: 4400

CORRUPTION PERVADING SOCIETY CRUX OF MATTER

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 2 Jul 79 p 2

[Editorial: "The Problem, the Solution"]

[Text] The AFRC Chairman said in his dawn broadcast on Saturday that each Ghanaian is either a part of the problems of the nation or a part of their solution.

This is a statement of truth which Ghanaians must accept with all the seriousness it deserves, or our nation will continue to be a society of injustice, to our own dismay.

Unfortunately, scarcely any Ghanaian ever admits his contribution to the problems of the nation, so scarcely anyone appreciates the responsibility he bears in solving them.

As a result, the society has become one of self-righteous individuals, each seeing all the faults with the others and never accepting his own part in it.

This self-righteous feeling pervades the society so much that indeed, you even find professional, fraternity, religious, and old boys associations adopting the holier-than-thou attitude; and so they become invariable fault-finders.

And most disheartening is that members of such bodies in time develop the mentality of really believing that they are faultless.

Even if the AFRC's house-cleaning process has short-term limited objectives, the Council has a national duty to lay the foundation for the Ghanaians' long-term mental reeducation.

Forever behaving like the fleeing thief who joins the chorus of thief, thief from those chasing him, too many Ghanaians raise the "foul" cry against others in order to cover up their own corruption.

This may be illustrated by the current outcry against some alien businessmen. It is an open secret that behind every corrupt foreign businessman in this country there are about twenty corrupt Ghanaians.

For example, there is no Lebanese working in any bank in the country; no Lebanese works in the Ministry of Trade or the Ministry of Industries. Any Lebanese who gets favourable treatment must grease the palms of a chain of Ghanaian officials in order to prevent his business from collapsing.

Such are the guilty elements who infiltrate religious, professional, and fraternity associations, and hide behind them to raise the accusing cry against others to cover themselves up.

Unless such corrupt Ghanaians are fished out and "reeducated," all the outcry against any particular section of the national community would amount to mere scape-goat hunting and scratching the surface.

By the same token, a lot of those crying mercy have their own personal guilt and punishment more in mind than a feeling of compassion for their fellowmen.

It is also a fact that many of those shouting kill them, kill them have the greatest need of being purged themselves of the many iniquities they have committed against God and man.

We say Ghanaians are hypocrites. And a house-cleaning group like the AFRC has its best friend in its own analysis and singleness of purpose.

CSO: 4420

RETURN OF STOLEN MONIES DEMANDED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Jun 79 p 2

[Editorial: "Help Us Ease Tension"]

[Excerpts] It must be a most embarrassing thing for the major Western countries that they invariably appear to be on the side of oppression in all major political upheavals in Third World countries.

Since the Western countries have been the colonial masters of many of these developing countries, it is not altogether surprising that there should be a love-hate relationship between the former masters and new nations.

It is usually the case that even though these Western countries tend to be more generous in their development aid to the struggling nations, they normally are the targets of more abusive language and criticism than other equally developed but not quite as generous countries.

The reason for this seeming anomaly is not hard to find since when it comes to dealing with their former colonies, many of these developed nations do adopt a holier than thou attitude which blurs the entire thought process of their main argument.

Currently for example, Ghana is at the receiving end of a lot of rather harsh language from the international community.

It is very easy to be unsympathetic to the events in our country from safe and comfortable distances outside our borders, especially when one has not been a witness to the suffering of our people over the past few years.

It is equally understandable that our own people should feel so angry towards all outside countries who have appeared so unsympathetic towards the events of the past few weeks.

The argument has often been made that it is ever so easy to shout the fine points of democracy and civilised behavior if you are well-fed, well-clothed and comfortably housed, but that if you are hungry, you cannot help but cut corners or adopt the law of the jungle.

Right now many Ghanaians are quite unrestrained in their clamour for the ultimate punishment for all our former rulers because they feel that these people have been the cause of untold suffering in the country.

Threats about the stoppage of aid or credit facilities do not help, on the contrary, it raises the nationalistic fervour and suicidal exhortations of "let them cut off their miserable aid, we prefer to starve to death making sure we are our own masters and we will kill the rouges to defy them." If our Western friends in fact care about Ghana, there is one thing they can do which can satisfy the angry population and still possibly calm the highly charged emotions.

These monies and properties that have been stashed away in Swiss and other European banks are the greatest source of annoyance to our people.

If only such monies and properties could be returned to Ghana and other Third World countries from where such wealth has been drained, it would serve as a most calming influence on the people.

Our Western friends know very well that these sums are ill-gotten and Ghana can ill-afford to lose them but then because of their laws, a never-ending chain of Third World leaders have always found it prudent to stash their wealth away in such countries.

If the ill-gotten wealth were returned, it would be satisfying enough for our angry and hungry population.

It is within the power of our Western friends to help us to calm tempers.

CSO: 4420

# STOPPING EXECUTIONS NOT A SIGN OF WEAKNESS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 25 Jun 79 p 5

[Article by Elizabeth Ohene: "Death Not the Answer--Thinking Allowed!"]

[Excerpts] Politics in its true form, many people insist, is the art of compromise. To be able to succeed, you would find yourself making amendments to your opinions and ideas so that you can have some at least of what you want rather than see all of it go down the drain.

In this country, having a contrary opinion to the current popular one, can be a most hazardous undertaking and what is even more difficult is that if you don't take care, you would not even be able to listen to yourself.

Currently, the country is in the grips of a veritable hysteria and we are all in danger of not even listening to our own instincts.

The scent of blood is in the air and has obviously wafted into the noses of many people and the cry is out as demonstrated in the most macabre slogan coined during these times: Let the Blood Flow.

The punishing times that we have all passed through in the past few years make it difficult to plead for mercy, yea, sanity let alone moderation in our dealings with those who have been identified as having been responsible for the hard times.

I think, however, that it is very important that we are not carried away by crowd hysteria. It is all very well cleaning up your house for as long as there is a house left at the end of the exercise.

There can be no question at all that the people of Ghana have finally come face to face with a government that cannot be twisted around. For the first time in our lives our rulers--The Armed Forces Revolutionary Council--have convinced us that they don't issue empty threats. That

surely must be the most important thing that these young men have succeeded in doing and it will take a long time before people take government directions lightly again.

Ghana is not likely to be the same ever again; suddenly we have all realised that there are NO untouchables in our society and the myth about the all-powerfulness of money has also been shattered.

Any more executions would not serve the purpose of teaching a lesson but would rather go to "immune" the citizens to the idea and the sight of death.

The frightening thought is that if the AFRC should listen to the blood call chant and continue with the executions, where will they end? If everybody who has used his position to amass wealth in Ghana is to be killed we shall have a veritable blood bath in this country, and mighty few will be left.

Even people who qualified to be called the "common man" will not escape the stakes. There are messengers in our Ministries who have been instrumental in the breakdown of the entire import programme. Are such people any less guilty?

What about all those who were selling chits and selling way above the control prices? What about all of us who looked on uncomplaining while the excesses continued; what about those of us who in fact cheered those people on; aren't we all guilty; Should we all then be killed; would we then have cleaned up the house?

On the other hand we have to consider our image abroad and let nobody deceive us that we should ignore the rumblings from abroad. International pressure groups are ready to pounce on the executions to complicate further, our already very difficult economic problems.

It would not be a show of weakness if we seem to bow to outside pressures; after all, Ghana also makes her voice heard loud and clear on matters that happen outside our borders.

What is even more important, the executions will not solve the problems that we have, the anger we all feel will not even be expurgated after the killings because we shall still be hungry after they have all been shot.

What then shall we do; shall we then look for new people to kill and what name shall we then have carved for our country?

There must be more psychologically satisfying ways of meting out punishment than executions and I BELIEVE IT IS TIME WE ALL LISTENED TO OUR INNER SELVES AND FACE THE HARSH REALITIES OF REAL POLITICS.

Our energies should now be directed at making the best out of the mess we are in; concentrating on our shabby past alone will only make our wounds deeper.

And let us not ever forget that things have a way of changing their colouration with the passage of time. What looks to us so clear cut today and so very justified this minute will, with the passage of time, blur and look not quite so well defined.

One eye therefore ought to be kept on posterity while we try to clean up our society; their judgement on us might be harsher than what we imagine.

CSO: 4420

ARRIVING FOOD SUPPLIES TO RELIEVE SHORTAGE

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Jul 79 p 16

[Article by Rose Hayford]

[Text] About 200,000 bags of granulated sugar and 10,000 bags of rice ordered for the government by the Ghana National Procurement Agency (GNRA) under an emergency food relief programme arrived at the Tema Harbour yesterday.

The sugar, which arrived on board M. F. "Irene M" from Brazil, was discharged under the supervision of Naval personnel from the Eastern Naval Command at Tema. The rice is yet to be discharged.

Another ship M. V. "Eastern Hunter" also berthed at the harbour on Tuesday with 9,550 tonnes of rice from Karachi, Pakistan, for the Ghana Food Distribution Corporation.

Mr Collingwoode-Williams managing director of Alpha (West Africa) Line Limited said in an interview that another ship, the M. V. "Kea" would arrive today with the first consignment of frozen meat from Argentina.

He said 500 tonnes of meat had been consigned to Ghana National Procurement Agency on behalf of the government. The second consignment is expected soon.

Mr Collingwoode-Williams disclosed that the commodities were being shipped to Ghana on a "free out" basis.

He said expenses on the shipment of the commodities would be paid by the government in local currency as the company's contribution to the current revolution.

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**REVOLUTION NATURALLY HARSH**--The Commanding Officer of the Fourth Battalion of Infantry, Captain J. K. Atikpo, has stressed that the military would continue to apply harsh methods to deal with the enemies of the revolution. Speaking to newsmen in Kumasi on Wednesday, Captain Atikpo said flogging and parading of criminals like hoarders, profiteers, pickpockets and thieves in the streets and other public places would continue. He pointed out "a revolution is not a tea party, therefore any acts calculated to slow down the tempo of the revolution would not be tolerated," adding that the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) would pursue the objectives of the revolution to the letter. He said the present revolution would only succeed if it could instill moral virtues in the Ghanaian society, stressing "we do not want to leave the scene only to come back later." [Excerpts] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 6 Jun 79 p 9]

**AFRC INVITES CRITICISM**--Flt Lt J. J. Rawlings, Chairman of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC), yesterday declared that the Council is open to criticism in its revolutionary measures to redeem Ghanaians from hardships. In this regard, the Council has no quarrel to pick with the stand taken by the GRAPHIC in its editorials about some measures adopted by the Council in its house-cleaning exercise. In a reply to a demand made by students of the University of Ghana at the Revolutionary Square yesterday, Flt Lt Rawlings said he had respect for the GRAPHIC Editor, Miss Elizabeth Ohene, for her past stand on national issues. He appealed to the students to leave her alone because "she is free to speak her mind." Flt Lt Rawlings said the newspapers should be free to criticise the Council whenever it went wrong so that the Council would be in the position to correct its mistakes. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Jun 79 p 1]

**SMC MALFEASANCE REVEALED**--The seven members of the erstwhile Supreme Military Council received £40,000 each month as operational allowances. One of the documents released by the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council in Accra last night showed that the Chairman of the S.M.C. received an

"operational allowance of £10,000 per month in addition to his salary and normal allowances. The six other members of the SMC each received £5,000 per month as operational allowances. The amounts were obviously given to the members in cash put in envelopes and sent to the Chairman by the Commissioner for NRC Affairs. The State also spent a total of £999,526 on extensions and improvements to the residence of the late General Fred Akuffo, former Chairman of the erstwhile Supreme Military Council at No 1 Roman Ridge and carpeting his Castle offices and guest house. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 2 Jul 79 p 1]

ASSURANCES TO FOREIGNERS--The Armed Forces Revolutionary Council has assured all law-abiding foreigners in the country of their protection and rights within the law as Ghanaians. Flt Lt J. J. Rawlings gave the assurance in his dawn broadcast today. He, however, warned that this protection would not be extended to foreign nationals who insulted the dignity of the Ghanaian. The Chairman said the AFRC had taken note of the appeals for restraint from the world community, especially those from sister African states and assured them that in the spirit of brotherhood and African Unity "we would heed their advice." [Excerpts] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 30 Jun 79 p 1]

CIVIL SERVANTS REAPPOINTED--Almost all the 2,100 civil servants who were dismissed by the deposed Supreme Military Council government during the civil servants strike action last November have been given fresh appointments and are on probation. They have been placed within minimum grades for which they qualify and at the initial salary points applicable. A reliable source which disclosed this to me in an interview in Accra yesterday said some of them were reappointed late last year and others early this year. [Cynthia Tackie] [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 27 Jun 79 p 8]

MOSLEMS AGAINST DEATH PENALTY--The Muslims Representative Council has commended the AFRC's decision to despatch those found guilty by Revolutionary Courts to penal farms and confiscate their properties instead of imposing death penalty on them. A statement issued in Accra and presented to the Council yesterday further congratulated the Council for giving protection to rights of foreign nationals within the constraints of the law as most of them have contributed to the economy of the state and expressed the hope that they in turn "will reciprocate with respect for dignity of the Ghanaian." [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 2 Jul 79 p 1]

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

TOURE: OPEC INCREASES JUST--Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea-Conakry, approved of the OPEC decision to raise the price of petroleum. "The OPEC countries are perfectly justified. They are defending their legitimate interests," declared the Guinean chief of state, during an interview granted to FRG television. The interview was broadcast by Radio Conakry and picked up in Dakar. "If the other Third World countries become divided over the OPEC decisions, it will indicate a serious lack of political awareness," he added. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Jun 79 p 8] 6362

CSO: 4401

## GUINEA-BISSAU

### DANISH AGRICULTURAL, SANITATION, FOOD ASSISTANCE

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 8 Jun 79 p 2

[Text] NO PINTCHA--Denmark will grant financial aid in the amount of 20 million Danish kroner ( about 130 million pesos) to Guinea-Bissau for six economic and sanitation projects. The aid will be applied up to 1982, through the FAO and UNICEF. The Danish Government has also granted 8 million kroner (about 52 million pesos) to the sister republic for the acquisition of 5,000 tons of rice. The two accords are within the framework of bilateral cooperation between the two governments. They were signed in the General Directorate of International Cooperation, with Comrade Leonel Vieira, director general of the Foreign Relations Commission, representing the Government of Guinea-Bissau. Soren Voss, under-chief of services of the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, signed for his country.

The aid projects include the study and development of the fishing potential, development of the National Land Department, development of agricultural production through the introduction of fertilizers and repairs and resources for the SOCOMI rice-husking plant. These projects will be the responsibility of the FAO. UNICEF will supervise projects for the training of well water supply technicians, construction of wells in the "tabancas" and the training of rescue workers in Nhala. For the year 1979, Denmark will supply 5,000 tons of rice in food assistance to Guinea-Bissau.

6362

CSO: 4401

**FUEL SHORTAGE PRONOUNCED; RELIEF EXPECTED**

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 7 Jun 79 pp 1, 8

[Text] The gasoline supply will be restored only after 12 June, when a Soviet tanker should arrive in Bissau with about 4,000 tons of the fuel, we learned yesterday from DICOL officials.

The gasoline shortage observed for several days in Guinea-Bissau has greatly affected the entire country--industries, the circulation of Silo Diata buses in the city and the power generators in the interior of the country. For the same reason, the Bissau power plant has again been threatened with damaging energy cuts, inasmuch as only the smaller of the two groups of generators is currently functioning. According to DICOL officials, the reason for the fuel shortage is that the Russian ship is delayed. The high price of gas on the international market has also created a series of problems for the company, because our orders have been drastically cut back by the Soviet suppliers. Last April DICOL ordered about 3,000 tons of gasoline, and only received 1,400 tons because of the price rise. "Meanwhile, we are trying our best to allocate our reserves, but we can't manage because Guinea-Bissau uses 1,400 tons of the fuel every month. The order that is coming now will solve the problem for a while," our informant added.

It is also known that there have been problems with the transfer of foreign exchange reserves. For this reason, the State Commissariat for Trade, Industry and Crafts has done everything possible to arrange financing with the Bank of Islam to purchase fuel.

Guinea-Bissau uses 16,000 tons of gasoline a year and has the storage capacity for about 7,000 tons. According to DICOL officials, the precise date of delivery is not predictable, and Guinea-Bissau cannot place large orders, for lack of foreign exchange reserves.

6362

CSO: 4401

## GUINEA-BISSAU

### BRIEFS

**BRAZILIAN ASSISTANCE VIEWED**--Bissau (from our correspondent Luis Alberto Ferreira)--The Bank of Bissau is in motion. Not that the foreign exchange reserves (tiny, as is known) and gold reserves (non-existent) offer an encouraging picture, but despite the recognized difficulties, the Guinean financial experts are proceeding with a series of changes capable of injecting "new blood" in this difficult sector. At this time, Guinea-Bissau receives ABD financing for various programs in agriculture, poultry farming and bauxite prospecting, a highway network to end the severe isolation of the south and the reinforcement of educational infrastructures. This weekend the BNG [National Bank of Guinea-Bissau] will study its new organic law. Meanwhile, foreign exchange legislation is being drafted, along with the bases for the creation of the new Guinea-Bissau Development Bank that will result from the reconversion of the National Credit Bank, on special bases (which apparently require political approval). Moreover, Guinea-Bissau undoubtedly has great expectations regarding the renewal and acquisition of foreign lines of credit. Nothing new is coming from Portugal for now, or from France, but we have just confirmed that it will negotiate directly with Brazil for a major line of credit, which will be applied particularly to the acquisition of equipment. [Excerpt] [Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 9 Jun 79 p 23] 6362

**SPANISH FISHING COOPERATION**--In cooperation with SOVIEMEX (Joint Spanish Soviet Construction Company), our Secretariat of State for Fishing is planning to build an industrial refrigeration plant and prefabricated installations in the near future. These latter are to be built immediately with the aid of Spanish technicians who will come here, which will certainly strengthen the country's port and other facilities, providing conditions for improved production. Studies are also proceeding for the installation of a large-capacity refrigeration plant to preserve the produce from our Estrela do Mar fishing enterprise. Within the framework of our relations of cooperation with Spain, there are also immediate plans to repair and refit our industrial fishing boats in the shipyards of the Canary Islands, currently the nearest to our ports. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 16 Jun 79 p 2] 6362

**GDR DELEGATION VISIT**--A delegation of the Central Committee of the PSUA [SED--German Socialist Unity Party] left our country today for the sister republic of Cape Verde, after spending 2 days in Bissau. The delegation was here at the invitation of high officials of our party. "Our purpose in coming to

your country is to become acquainted with your reality and to exchange views," said Comrade Rainer Knolle, leader of the delegation, who is a member of the SED Central Committee and party secretary of state in the district of Gare. The German official also stressed that it is very important for each country to become familiar with the other's problems in the struggle against the common enemy--imperialism--and with the practical organization of the party and state. During its stay in our capital the delegation met with Otto Scharcht, member of the party's Executive Struggle Committee and secretary of the CNG [National Committee of Guerrillas] of the PAIGC. It visited the Party School and CICER [expansion unknown], where it met with the party and workers' committees and the administrative board. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 16 Jun 79 pp 1, 2] 6362

CSO: 4401

KANU SECRETARY-GENERAL DISCUSSES ELECTION CANDIDACIES, RULES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 1 Jul 79 p 5

[Interview with KANU Secretary General Robert Matano, in Nairobi last week by John Esibi]

[Text] Question: Now that the time for the General Elections and Local Government Elections is drawing near what kind of "strategy" is KANU, as the ruling party, going to adopt as far as the candidates are concerned?

Answer: As far as KANU is concerned these are going to be preliminary elections. But since there is no other political party, whoever gets elected will be declared the winner either as an MP or a councillor.

If we had more than one party, KANU would have sponsored its candidates following the preliminaries so that the political parties fight it out eventually. But since this is not the case, I suggest that as many KANU candidates as possible can stand during the preliminaries, provided they are fully paid up members of the party and have been "cleared."

Question: Until recently candidates have had to prove proficiency in the English language since it was the only official language used in Parliament. But now that both English and Kiswahili have been accepted as official languages in the House, will candidates be tested in both languages?

Answer: As far as I know, we have not changed the rules. Candidates must know how to read and write in both languages.

Candidates must be learned enough to follow Parliamentary affairs in both languages.

Question: But what will happen to the candidates who are only fluent in one of the languages?

Answer: I can only express my own personal views which are that either language should be enough. But my views are not enough. The whole thing

has to be changed constitutionally. As it stands now candidates must be fluent in both languages before they can hope to run for Parliamentary seats.

Question: It has already been claimed that some politicians are going round not only campaigning, but also sponsoring candidates to fight opponents. What is the party doing to stamp out this irregularity?

Answer: We are trying to discourage this sponsorship business. It is wrong for any candidate to sponsor another candidate because all the people who are going to stand will have to be life members of KANU.

I cannot tell you right away what action the party is going to take against such people. We are now in the process of receiving reports from the affected areas.

They are not very many, but all I can tell them is to come out in the open and form their own political parties instead of engaging in manoeuvres of this nature.

Let them come out and apply for membership of whatever party they wish to form, but undermining of the party will not be tolerated. Such people, if caught, will be disciplined by the party for sure.

If we catch anybody who is trying to sponsor his/her own candidate against genuine KANU candidates we shall take a very drastic step against such a person.

Question: Is KANU planning to call a Delegates' Conference or Executive Committee meeting before the General Elections to iron out this and many other problems which may arise as we approach the elections?

Answer: The party is free to call such meetings any time. I cannot tell you whether such meetings will or will not be called. We can request the President any time to convene either the Delegates Conference or Executive Committee meetings. Anything can happen.

Question: Are the rules the same for the candidates who wish to contest for local government seats?

Answer: They are different. With the local authorities, candidates have to be members of KANU. There is now a general feeling that they should be life members although this has not been regulated.

This is because in the past people have been paying Sh. 2 for one year's membership. This means that if such a person gets elected, he/she has to keep on renewing his/her membership every year. Such people, if they are councillors, could be disqualified any time by the party. That is why the party feels that to be on the safe side, it is in their interests if they become life members before "they can hope to run.

The only major difference at the moment is that this particular group is paying Sh. 200 to get nominated, whereas Parliamentary candidates are paying Sh. 1,000.

There is a general feeling that this fee of Sh. 200 is too small and should be increased.

Question: What about these candidates who have to get clearance from the party before they can participate in the elections, particularly Ex-KPU officials? You explained the other day that such people have to go "home" and start working with the party's local branches and Government leaders. This ruling is still being questioned. Can you go a bit further and throw more light on this issue?

Answer: All ex-KPU leaders who until now have not been "cleared" should go to their respective home areas, and start working from that end.

I said and still maintain that such people should get involved with the development of their areas. They should start working hand in hand with KANU officials in their branches. They must show and prove to all the people that they are cooperating not only with the party officials, but with Government officials as well.

KANU Headquarters will be receiving their progress reports from the branches (and we need several reports of that nature, not just one). When that is done KANU Headquarters will consider "clearing" the people involved to run in the forthcoming elections, using a KANU ticket.

I did not say that the candidates' respective home branches will be doing the "clearing." All I said is that "it is their reports to the Headquarters that will clear the candidates.

Many people do not seem to understand what clearance means. This is a delicate issue as the security of this country is involved. It will help none if people argue and twist whatever KANU says.

It is of no use if anybody runs to the Press and declares that "I have cleared a Mr. X, Y or Z, because such people have no powers to clear anybody.

They have the powers to recommend to us at the Headquarters. This is the only role that the local leaders can play. The decision to "clear" anybody lies with KANU Headquarters which will consider a lot of things before acting positively.

Question: Mr. Odinga claims that he had obtained clearance from the late President during the abortive KANU national elections in 1977. As Secretary-General of the party, are you aware of anything to this effect.

Answer: I don't know anything of the sort. All I know is that he is not yet "cleared."

Question: Do you know anything about his KANU membership? He claims after he obtained a "fake" membership receipt, he gave you personally Sh. 1,000 for a new membership?

Answer: I never collected any money from Mr. Odinga.

Question: Recently you ordered fresh elections in the Nakuru branch. The question people are asking is: Are there not some more branches with similar problems? If there are, when shall they be dealt with, and is it also true that one district branch has not yet been registered?

Answer: Politics being what they are and particularly so when we are facing elections, we expect a few problems here and there. Such problems are not new.

Question: But is it true that one branch has not yet been registered since the elections were held?

Answer: I am not aware of that fact. All I know is that the elections were held and supervised by the Headquarters. And if, as you are now saying, they have not bothered to have their branch registered, then let them hurry up and do this. The sooner they do it the better.

Question: But supposing they fail what will be the consequences? Will the entire branch be barred from participating in the forthcoming General Elections?

Answer: If it has not been registered, then the branch is illegal and we as the ruling party cannot allow illegal branches within the party to survive.

Question: How about the elections of the party itself? As many people know, it is time fresh elections were held. Given that fact, Mr Matano, which comes first--the party's elections or the General Elections?

Answer: The General Elections will come first...and the other elections including the party's will come later. This is because to hold the two at the same time requires a lot of organisation and hard work. The party elections will probably come some time next year after the General Elections which are just around the corner. We do not wish to disturb our people with too many elections at the same time.

CSO: 4420

# MINISTER DISCUSSES FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Jul 79 p 5

[Text] The current five-year Development Plan is aimed at alleviating poverty, Economic Planning and Community Minister Robert Ouko said at the weekend.

He said in a speech read on his behalf by his Permanent Secretary, Mr Harry Mule, to delegates attending the Kenya Economic Association conference, at Nairobi University.

"Progress in the last 15 years since the attainment of independence has been substantial and can be a matter of satisfaction for all Kenyans," he told the delegates.

Dr. Ouko was speaking on the country's fourth National Development Plan, covering the years 1979-83. He said annual growth rate between 1964 and 1977 was 5.8 per cent. This compared favourably with average growth rate in most developing world and exceeded the performance of almost all other African countries, the Minister said.

The highest growth rate was experienced in the years immediately after independence, with a rate 6.5 per cent. The next three years were disappointing following the international disorders that commenced in 1973 when Kenya was seriously affected by increases in oil prices plus deteriorating world economic conditions, he said.

The Minister said commitment to widespread participation in development efforts would help increase economic growth.

The theme of the fourth Development Plan was "alleviation of poverty in Kenya," the Minister said.

Dr. Ouko said the small farmers with inadequate incomes, landless people and squatters in the rural areas, pastoralists, the handicapped and the urban poor number on estimated 1,400,000 families, amounting to 45 per cent of the nation's population.

He said special attention would be given to the needs of these groups in the allocation of funds and in formulating development programmes.

The theme of poverty alleviation would be approached in two major ways: Through the creation of income earning opportunities and by the provision of basic needs, he said.

During the plan period, population of productive age--that is men and women between the ages of 15 and 59--was expected to grow at an annual rate of 3.5 per cent. "We estimate that 85 per cent of this productive age group will be in the active labour-force, looking for employment," he observed.

Dr. Ouko said new jobs would have to be created for more than 225,000 persons each year, or a total of over 1,000,000 during the plan period.

The Minister stressed the importance of rural development to help create more jobs. He said implementing the rural development strategy together with an increased accent on the provision of basic goods would be accomplished in part through a process of decentralisation.

In terms of decision-making, control over budgeting process and authority for monitoring the implementation process more responsibility would be moved from the centre to the regions, he added.

Special attention would be given to the needs of arid and semi-arid land, which make up about 80 per cent of the total area and contained perhaps 20 per cent of the population.

"If we continue our present rate of population growth the population will be double in 20 years. Decisions about family size will continue to remain with individual families," Dr. Ouko said.

He said, however, that the Government was concerned by the problems that accompanied the rapid growth. "Much of the gain in output is siphoned off to meet minimum basic needs of our larger population. This reduces the potential for improved standards of living," the Minister went on.

The objective of Government programmes in the population field was to bring the facts to the people.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER NOTES HIGH RATE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 8 Jul 79 p 3

[Excerpt] The national progress in the 15 years since the country attained its independence has been substantial and can be a matter of satisfaction for all Kenyans.

In a speech delivered on his behalf by his Permanent Secretary, Mr Harry Mule, the Minister for Economic Planning and Community Affairs, Dr. Robert Ouko, told the Kenya Economic Association in Nairobi yesterday that the annual rate of growth between 1964 and 1977 was 5.8 per cent. This, Dr. Ouko said, compared favourably with average growth rate in most developing countries and exceeded the performance of almost all other African countries.

The most rapid growth was experienced in the years immediately following independence, with a rate of 6.5 per cent throughout 1972. The following three years were disappointing because the country was seriously affected by rapid increases in oil prices and deterioration in world economic conditions.

Dr. Ouko enumerated ways and means through which economic growth could be increased for the benefit of all Kenyans.

Among them were a commitment to widespread participation in development efforts, the fruits of those efforts and in the shaping and implementation of development programmes.

CSO: 4420

## MINISTER EXPECTS OIL PRICE INCREASES TO HURT TOURISM

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 8 Jul 79 p 24

[Article by Kul Bhushan]

[Excerpt]

KENYA'S tourism will suffer as a result of the continuous increases in oil prices, said Mr. Mathews Ogutu, the Minister for Tourism and Wildlife, in an exclusive interview.

"The present prices can be contained but any further increases are not only for Kenya but for the whole world and since we are not producers of oil, Kenya along with other non-oil-producing countries will continue to feel the pinch as long as producers of oil carry on pushing up prices.

"These increases are unavoidable," he added. "We have seen how the crisis in Iran affected our light planes which were grounded. Now we have fuel for our light planes again and the charter aircraft have resumed their operations but this has reminded us of the seriousness of the fuel situation for us.

"We hope that the OPEC countries will be considerate in their prices for oil especially for the Third World countries with particular reference to Africa, because high oil prices only mean disruption of our economy."

Asked about the high cost of air fares from the tourist-generating countries to Kenya, he said the Association of African Airlines — AAFRA — is currently discussing special fares operating within the African continent.

"I do hope they will get more response or co-operation from

the long hauliers in the developed nations and help to reduce fares to Africa," he said.

He said Kenya was looking for new markets in tourism by starting at the grassroots. This meant promoting tourism in Africa itself and trying to attract tourists from Ghana and Nigeria, where the money is.

"The response so far is good," he commented.

"Outside Africa, we are going to the Middle East, the Far East, Australia and New Zealand.

"The Scandinavian market has shown some decline and we are moving in there with a new approach. In the United States, we have two tourist offices in New York and Los Angeles.

"The American market has declined due to political events in Africa. We are, however, trying to bring incentive groups to Kenya from the US. They will be brought on a familiarisation tour of Kenya first so that they can promote Kenya on their return and tell the people in the United States what is going on here in Kenya."

Asked whether it would be possible to open an office in Chicago, he said that for the time being the New York office will have to handle this area. Last year Kenya mounted a multi-vision show in the area right up to Atlanta and the office may repeat this exercise this year.

Kenya was also planning to open an office in Canada. This had been approved and would go

ahead subject to funds being available.

## Sending

From Europe, especially in West Germany, tourists were coming here steadily and Italy was coming up with France and Switzerland as other countries sending a good number of tourists here.

The Government welcomed private enterprise in tourism and its promotion. This was particularly so when such investments create employment for Kenyans and at the same time help the country to build up her foreign exchange reserves.

"We estimate that over 28,000 Kenyans were directly employed in all the major sub-sectors of our tourism industry in 1977 — hotels, lodges and camps, 15,650; high class restaurants, 2,100; tour operators, 1,750; domestic aviation, 700; car hire, 400; shops catering primarily to tourist tastes, 3,750; marine recreation, 700; with about 3,000 in the public sector."

## MUNGAI DISCLOSES CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO ESCAPE

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 8 Jul 79 pp 1, 4

[Article by John Esibi]

[Text]

**FORMER Kenya Assistant Police Commissioner, Mr. James Ephantus Mungai, has disclosed circumstances leading to his mysterious and dramatic escape from this country to Europe, via Sudan.**

In a document prepared personally by him, Mr. Mungai, who until last week was living in Geneva, Switzerland, disclosed that he decided to run away from Kenya following a tip off that he was going to be "arrested" and consequently "killed".

Mr. Mungai, who is said to be currently preparing to return home, further claims in his document, "I remember receiving telephone calls, both at my office and home, inquiring whether I was still alive. On both occasions I was told I was to be arrested and of possible violent death."

"I lived in fear for all the time. The agony of these rumours gave me a lot of anxiety," he says in the document, believed to have been handed to the Kenyan authorities.

Mr. Mungai, who originally had been scheduled to arrive in Kenya last Wednesday, later postponed his flight from

Geneva on doctor's advice as he was ill, suffering from a sinus problem.

According to informed sources, Mr. Mungai is believed to have approached the Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU), Mr. Dennis Akumu, while he was in Geneva to appeal to the Kenya Government for his (Mungai's) unconditional return home.

Mr. Akumu, who happened to have been in Geneva last month, told Mr. Mungai he personally could do nothing for him, but undertook to arrange a meeting between Mr. Mungai and a Kenyan delegation which at that time was in Geneva to attend an ILO conference.

"I told Mr. Mungai that personally I was nobody in Kenya but agreed to arrange for a meeting which later took place between him and the Kenyan delegation that was in Geneva for the ILO conference," Mr. Akumu told SUNDAY NATION in Nairobi last week.

At the meeting, it was agreed that the Kenya Government be approached to allow Mr. Mungai to return home and, if necessary, to stand trial as in accord with an opportunity to defend himself.

Meanwhile, SUNDAY NATION has further learnt that Mr. Mungai definitely plans to return to Nairobi accompanied by several overseas journalists who are supposed to be "interested" in his fate.

Mr. Mungai, it was disclosed, has in the meantime already hired two local prominent lawyers to defend him if he returns and is taken to court.

Last week, the Attorney-General, Mr. Charles Njonjo, told SUNDAY NATION: "Mr. Mungai will upon his return, be subjected to CID interrogation... and if I am satisfied that he should be prosecuted, he will certainly be taken to court to stand trial."

Mr. Njonjo also clarified earlier reports that Mr. Mungai had been in touch with a member of President Moi's delegation which recently visited the UK and the Netherlands.

"Mr. Mungai contacted nobody in the President's delegation... maybe he contacted another delegation as you know recently there were several ILO conferences in Geneva. But certainly he never contacted anybody in the President's delegation," Mr. Njonjo had told SUNDAY NATION.

Mr. Mungai, who was until recently working part-time at the Keria Hotel in Geneva, is wanted for questioning by Kenyan authorities for his role, if any, in an alleged plot to assassinate high-ranking Kenyan leaders, including President Moi, following the death last August of President Kenyatta.

## DEPOSED UGANDAN PRESIDENT HOSPITALIZED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Jul 79 p 1

[Text]

**DEPOSED Ugandan President Yusuf Lule was rushed straight to hospital when he arrived from Tanzania this morning.**

He was taken from Heathrow Airport to Hammersmith Hospital for treatment for a severe blood disorder.

Lule, 68, did not speak to reporters. But his son Waswa (29) who was at the airport to greet him, said: "My father is very, very ill."

He was last treated at Hammersmith Hospital while in exile from Uganda during the regime of Idi Amin. A former member of the Lule Cabinet, Robert Serumaga, said last Friday that Lule was in urgent need of more treatment.

Lule, who reportedly told airline staff he was "too tired," to walk from the plane and "could not stand to walk," was lowered from the rear door of the aircraft.

He was then helped into an ambulance and driven to a medical centre at the airport, where his wife Anna, sons Waswa and Twanah, daughter Salome and 40 cheering

supporters welcomed him.

He entered the centre, walking with a stick, and was given a 20-minute check before being helped back into the ambulance and driven to hospital.

Lule was unable to discuss the two weeks he spent at the State House of Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere in Dar es Salaam.

Tanzanian officials have not denied that Lule — who claims still to be the rightful President of Uganda — was held against his will.

His family say that even in the State House attempts were made to get him to sign a statement relinquishing any claim to the Presidency.

Lule served as Ugandan President for two months before being deposed by the country's Parliament two weeks ago.

## KANU HEADQUARTERS ASKED TO PROBE REPORTED VOTER IMPORTING

### Mwendar's Appeal

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Jul 79 p 3

[Excerpt]

KANU headquarters has been asked to suspend from the party candidates who import voters from one constituency to another and ban them from contesting the forthcoming elections.

This appeal was made yesterday by the chairman of the Mijikenda, Taita-Taveta and Tana River Association Mr. Morris Mwendar, at a Press conference during which he announced of his intention to contest Mombasa West seat.

Saying that the practice was prevalent in Mombasa, Mr. Mwendar, claimed that voters were being paid and then "transported from their constituencies to register in other constituencies by well-to-do candidates and their supporters."

He said Kanu as the ruling party should use its machinery to investigate and if such candidates were caught doing so they should be suspended from the party and banned from contesting the elections.

Mr. Mwendar, who is the brother of Local Government Minister Robert Matanu, noted that such practice would deprive wananchi of their democratic right to choose a leader they want in their respective areas.

Mr. Mwendar said he decided to contest the seat after being persuaded to do so by a group of elders who visited him on April 22.

## Gichuhi's Warning

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Jul 79 p 3

[Excerpt]

• **Makadara DO Elish**  
Gichuhi has warned people who import voters in to his area to stop doing so immediately.  
He said anybody found transporting people should be reported to the police who would take up the matter.

## Voters Paid to Register, Transported

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Jul 79 p 3

[Text]

**PEOPLE from Murang'a District living in Nairobi are being ferried home daily to register as voters. And they are being paid for it.**

There is a base in the city centre where prospective voters, already recruited, are loaded into pick-ups and cars bound for Murang'a where they register and get paid 200/- each.

But one man who has already registered complained to the NATION that he was carried for a ride — "for they never paid me."

He said that, after he had been recruited, he was driven to Murang'a.

"I had been assured I was to get 200/-, but as soon as I had registered I was given 20/- and told to return to Nairobi and wait for the rest."

And yesterday he was at the base to tell newly-recruited voters to demand their reward before jumping into the vehicles waiting to ferry them to Murang'a.

The NATION team was escorted to the base by a woman employed to recruit in Nairobi.

The team witnessed one pick-up and a car leaving the base — near Nairobi's Crum Road — full of people being taken to Murang'a.

According to the woman courier, there had been several trips by vehicles since the registration of voters started on June 15.

While at the base, the team noted a man, said to be the chief agent, who recorded the number of people packed into each vehicle in a register which the driver of the vehicle countersigned before driving away.

It was not immediately known which candidate is behind the exercise, but sources close to Dr. J. G. Kioko, who is the Mburu MP, said the Minister had complained about the alleged importation of voters into the constituency from Nairobi and other major towns.

Yesterday Mr. Ken Matiba, Kanga chairman, Murang'a branch, said he was not aware of the alleged recruitment of voters in Nairobi.

"I am not aware of these people being transported to register. But, if the people of Mburu are taking the initiative to go and register at home, then there is absolutely nothing wrong with that, because it is their constitutional right," Mr. Matiba who is to contest the Mburu seat, said.

He added "These people are responding to the call for them

to register instead of remaining unregistered. As far as I am concerned, everyone should be happy about that."

"Nobody who does not belong to Mburu should be allowed to register in Mburu, unless they meet the legal requirements," he added.

## BRIEFS

OGINGA ODINGA'S CANDIDACY--Bondo KANU sub-branch has no quarrel with Mr Oginga Odinga or Mr Achieng' Ouko being cleared to contest seats in the forthcoming General Elections--according to chairman Odongo Omondi. Mr. Omondi told a Press conference at Parliament Buildings, Nairobi, that the sub-branch knew the two had actively participated in Harambee projects in Bondo. "On that score," he said, "my sub-branch would find no difficulty in clearing them." He observed that KANU headquarters had insisted that, for clearance to be given, one must have "changed at heart." "Bondo sub-branch has no instrument for measuring "change of heart," he said. "That is why the sub-branch would like to wash its hands clean of this affair. "If there is blame, let it be placed where it lies." [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Jul 79 p 3]

CSO: 4420

READER'S SAY DESPITE RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, MATERIALISM WILL PREVAIL

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 17 Jun 79 pp 54,55

[Letter to the editor]

[Text] Being materialists, we accept only the scientific and not the religious explanation for all things and phenomena that occur in nature and society.

We reject religion for the simple reason that we believe in human intelligence and in the natural origin of everything that exists in the world.

This does not in any way mean, however, that there is a desire to ban religion in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique].

Any religion comprises three elements: religious ideas, religious sentiments and ceremonies, and actions, the sum of which is usually designated by the word "cult."

It would be very surprising if it were not understood in the RPM that faith in God is a very private matter, a matter of conscience for each citizen.

Religious convictions and sentiments are not and will not be prohibited in the RPM.

There is complete freedom of conscience in the RPM. Any Mozambican may profess any religion (as long as the latter is not an obstacle to the advance of our revolution), just as everyone has the right to profess no faith at all. This means that each of us is free to profess a belief or not--to believe in God or not. It is the inalienable right of a Mozambican, consecrated in his constitution. Mozambicans are not obliged to abandon their religious positions, and no investigations will be made among the people to this end.

The difference with respect to religion in the period of the Portuguese colonialists and the present is that our government of the RPM will not interfere in the internal affairs of the church or other religious bodies. In

turn, religious organizations may not intervene in the activity of the state. They may not refer to the nation's policies in their meetings, in churches or in mosques.

In our country, religion is separate from the state and from the schools, where our heirs (the foundation of the future transformation of society) receive a secular education according to the laws of the country. Representatives of religious communities in Mozambique maintain broad contact with their foreign colleagues. Moslems, for example, make annual pilgrimages to Mecca and Medina.

Representatives of all faiths are free to take part at any time in sessions, conferences and congresses of the various international religious organizations.

We must understand, however, that in the RPM the state and the FRELIMO Party educate individuals according to the scientific and atheistic concept of the world. For this reason, religious believers in the RPM are basically individuals who still refuse to cross over the great sea of obscurantism to reach the other shore, the new society.

Meanwhile, we are certain that, in the process of building our new society, religious conceptions of life, nature, man, his place, role and significance will gradually disappear, giving way to scientific and materialistic views.

Most people in the world today are convinced that general happiness and well-being cannot be achieved in the "mysterious life of the beyond," but in this real and earthly life, in our days and with the scientific tools of our labor.

Religion is not forbidden, but it will come to an end with the passing of time. It will surrender to the victorious revolution.

Patricio J.F. Ussene, FPLM [People's Force for the Liberation of Mozambique], Manica, and M. Cadre, BPD [expansion unknown], Maputo.

6362

CSO: 4401

## MOZAMBIQUE

### BRIEFS

CHEAPER RADIOS WITH GDR AID--Starting next October, ELETROMOC-Fabrica, a firm specializing in the manufacture of radiophonic equipment, will launch a new type of radio, under the label "Xirico," on the domestic market. Although they have powerful reception and fine-tuning, these new receivers will be sold for less than the other models. Manufacture of these new sets has been made possible by the signing of a cooperation accord between Mozambique and the GDR for the provision of equipment used in the manufacture of radios, turntables and amplifiers, which have not been readily available on our market. ELETROMOC-Fabrica will produce about 10,000 radios per month, double the number produced up to now. Turntables and amplifiers are also scheduled for production next year. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 17 Jun 79 p 10] 6362

CSO: 4401

AKTUR'S REJECTION OF APARTHEID; ALTERNATIVE TO COMPLETE INTEGRATION

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 12 Jun 79 p 4

[Editorial: "No Apartheid"]

[Text] Attempts by DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] speakers and the DTA's mouthpiece to present the opposition to the DTA's integration legislation by AKTUR [Action Committee for the Preservation of the Turnhalle Principles] and of the Nationalist Party as being opposition to the elimination of apartheid, is nothing more than third-class party politicking. It is a weak and obvious effort to gloss over a weak and transparent argument by trying to evade what is fundamental and to the point.

AKTUR and the Nationalist Party are not advocates of apartheid. On the contrary, AKTUR's policy is basically the old Turnhalle-constitution which has been accepted with consensus by the leaders of all three national groups of the Southwest and speaks out against discrimination on the grounds of race and color. Most of those leaders are now to be found in the DTA and we would like to know how they explain their once connections to an "apartheid-constitution."

In like manner, the Nationalist Party not only recommended the Turnhalle-constitution to the whites of the Southwest, but actually took the lead in the abolition of irritating apartheid measures, and others as well, from this country. To now connect this front and party's actions and approach with apartheid is political malice.

AKTUR's and the the Nationalist Party's opposition to DTA's integration legislation has nothing to do with apartheid or its continuation (and this has already been stated clearly).

This has nothing to do with apartheid; it has to do with the brutal and clumsy manner in which the DTA is managing a delicate matter. It has to do with the violation of the rights of individuals and of private property owners. It has to do with forced integration in a manner which means nothing else than discrimination against the white national group. And finally, this has to do with a steamroller manipulation of a society which

has contributed a lot and is ready to make more sacrifices, but does not take pleasure in methods which can lead only to friction and disaster.

AKTUR and the Nationalist Party (for that matter the majority of whites) are not negativistic in their opposition to the DTA's integration legislation. They have realistic alternatives which take into account the Southwest's special situation and which should be acceptable to all realistic persons--which, as a matter of fact, were acceptable to all of the DTA leaders (before they threw away the AKTUR garb) and which will not be causing friction, tension and clashes.

These alternatives deserve the urgent attention of all responsible leaders.

7964

CSO: 4408

## NAMIBIA

### THOUGHTS ON THE WHITE BACKLASH IN NAMIBIA

#### Comments on White Demonstration

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 13 Jun 79 p 10

["Perspective" Column by Willen de Klerk: "Southwest Whites Understand and Reflect"]

[Text] Something happened in Windhoek on Monday which has left a certain mixed feeling.

About a thousand supporters of AKTUR [Action Committee for the Preservation of the Turnhalle Principles] and of the HNP [Reunited Nationalist Party] joined forces in a wild demonstration in front of the Turnhalle Building to protest against the bill contemplating the opening up of all residential sections and public facilities to all races.

People scuffled around and slogans on placards incited feelings beyond control.

Black members of the National Assembly were mocked. Dirk Mudge was threatened with a reactionary court (like the one in Iran), accused of treason against the "birthright of whites" and, according to reports, the Nazi salute was given. "A pure race is a strong race," was the inscription on one of the placards.

Radical

Mixed feelings...

The reaction of many of the whites is understandable. A total opening up is a radical overthrowing of a very old pattern of life of separate facilities. Actually it is a threat, because such an opening up, especially of residential areas, is a final step to sanctioned racial integration.

After the matter of security, the fear of white Southwesterners is that the next step will be a general integration of schools, especially in view of the fact that Afrikaans is the general common language.

The understanding is that the whites feel that their requests were rejected in a high-and-mighty manner. There had always been a consensus for the old Turnhalle concept that certain residential areas and facilities would be opened up, but that one's own residential area and schools would be protected. Why was this compromise not accepted?

Many of the Southwest's white fear that the promised maintenance of the rights of the minorities is about to disappear and their reaction to this is also understandable.

It is true that having their own residential sections and their own schools is a good foundation, call it a right if you wish.

#### Breakdown

However there is much in this which must be rejected.

Not the mere fact of the demonstration (the right to protest is still a valid one), but the manner in which the protest took place: uncontrolled, racist, inciting and full of mockery and insults. This is playing with fire with the situation in the Southwest; it is inflammatory.

The leaders must urge the civilized process of negotiating and those in control would be practicing prudent management if they were to look over and discuss this bill again for the sake of orderly procedure.

Many whites (certainly the majority) have a meeting of the mind on every point respecting the elimination of discrimination in the rearrangement of the Southwest's government. I am convinced that they are ready to adapt to this situation and to keep on adapting to it more and more. However, if a tightly stretched string is being plucked over and over again by a rough hand, it will break.

For as long as the government of the republic is still participating through the administrator-general of the Southwest, confidence will be restored if high level discussion will have the effect of getting on with the reconsideration of certain stipulations of the proposed bill.

#### Options

For as long as options are still open, any of the national groups must have the right to stipulate the options of its choice.

However, the crux of the question is whether there are any choices left for the Southwest.

The question is whether the political process in this country will endure any legal provisions which smell like discrimination even though its objective is to establish good order through differentiation alone. Remember Rhodesia.

It may be argued that the common interest of a peaceful coexistence of races in the Southwest is now the first priority and that the maintenance of minority rights will attain success by itself through other processes, if racial alliance is first of all established on trust.

It is also being stated that black majorities do not wish to integrate on the basis of residential areas or educational level and that the elimination of emotional offense (the legislation for racial separation) will not bring about physical integration.

There are two sides to this problem, two strategies each of which can be discussed logically if passions are first defused.

#### A Plea

People who know are saying that the atmosphere in the Southwest is no longer that of peaceful argumentation and there is no composure or persuasion. Having been kindled, the fuse is obviously burning and the explosion is unavoidable.

However idealistic it may be, a plea for calm, reflection, control and consultation for finding a meaningful compromise is still justified.

Stop this inciting mass hysteria.

This law must not be violated. Black and colored leaders must also show understanding for the fears and opinions of whites and refrain from persisting in an all-or-nothing show of force. Compromise is giving and taking.

In light of all the realities, consider the advantages for the Southwest as a whole at each of the steps being taken. Act in such a manner that the order which is about to emerge will still make it possible for the whites to play their necessary role as partners.

The whites must not allow themselves to be isolated, but must not act in such a manner that they will isolate themselves as the new period takes hold.

This is the plea which we are making here in the republic.

#### 'DIE BURGER' Editorial

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 Jun 79 p 10

[Editorial: "Dissatisfaction in the Southwest"]

[Text] The legislation against racial discrimination which is now being discussed in the National Assembly has unleashed emotions which, if not suppressed, can lead to bitter consequences in an area where this can least be afforded. It would only benefit SWAPO and its allies if lasting divisiveness were to arise among groups which, despite other differences, have thus far succeeded in forming a common front against Sam Nujoma's terrorist movement.

This week's protest action in the Southwest against this legislation should signal a warning light. It will benefit nobody to simply reduce this phenomenon to a struggle between the so-called ultraconservative and more liberal factions and then proceed forthwith to condemn one side or the other. There are more complicated factors at play, factors which must be diagnosed in time if the leaders of the Southwest are serious about preventing a bitter white struggle.

Efforts at eliminating discrimination simply on the basis of color should be welcomed by all right-thinking people. In South Africa, the government has already committed itself to such a policy.

It is obvious that the Southwest must follow the same course.

However, this is not the worst point of disagreement. The dissatisfaction is apparently caused mainly by the aspects of the Southwest's legislation which is intended to bring about forced integration. A great portion of the white minority sees this as a threat to their right of free choice.

The southwest's legislators should take note of what has already happened in other countries where the authorities have attempted to force integration upon populations having a white majority. There has been strong opposition to it by people who regarded this as a radical interference with their personal freedoms. In the Southwest the situation is more complicated, because here it is a matter of the vested rights of a minority group. The Southwest cannot afford to lose the technology and the capital of those people who feel that their future existence is threatened and would rather choose to leave.

The elimination of enforced segregation does not presuppose the automatic introduction of forced integration. It would profit the leaders of the Southwest to take note of this.

#### 'DIE SUIDWESTER' Comment

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 12 Jun 79 p 4

[Text] If the whites' demonstration before the Turnhalle Building in Windhoek yesterday says anything then it does so in very clear language: Do not strain the bow too tightly!

Traditionally the whites are not attracted to demonstrations. Therefore, there is much to be made out in yesterday's demonstration. It must be looked at as a reaction to many months of frustration, a continued denial of full participation in the processes of independence; reaction to the denial of basic democratic rights--the very thing their own leaders are pointing out; the negation of their rights as a minority group, and much more.

The role which the whites have played in the present process in the Southwest cannot be underestimated. Trying to exclude them from this (or to assume that they will be represented in the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] by the Mudge group) is closing one's eyes to reality.

The whites evidently are not in a mood of being kicked around like a football. It would be wise to take note of this on the Southwest's barometer.

# TEACHERS PROTEST INEQUALITY OF WAGES

## Chitungwiza Delegation

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Jul 79 p 1

[Text]

A DELEGATION of teachers from the Chitungwiza area of Salisbury yesterday marched to the Ministry of Education in a silent protest over alleged inequality of wages.

About 100 primary teachers congregated outside the headquarters of the Ministry at about 9.30 and later moved on to another section of the Ministry. They then returned to the headquarters.

No attempt was made to see the Secretary for Education, Mr A. J. Smith, and no petition was handed to officials of the Ministry.

The orderly and peaceful demonstration followed a meeting on Saturday in which it was announced that teachers, formerly in the \$100 to \$125 a month bracket, would receive a rise taking them up to \$136.

An unofficial spokesman for the demonstrators, Mr Lawrence Murambi, said those in the march had the same qualifications as newly qualified teachers, but were receiving substantially lower wages.

He said the reason given by the Government was that new teachers had been trained "in good schools and that we (the protesting teachers) are old and out of date".

He added that some of the newer teachers had been pupils of his and his colleagues, and yet some of them had starting salaries of up to three times his own.

"We are going to meet the Ministry on Thursday and if nothing comes of it then we will take stronger action," he said.

He stressed that the action was not of a political nature, and that those suffering the most were the pupils being taught by disenchanted teachers.

### Three More Demonstrations

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Jul 79 p 2

[Text] African primary school-teachers yesterday staged three separate demonstrations in Salisbury demanding higher wages.

At 9 a. m. about 100 teachers from the Highfield and Kambuzuma areas gathered at the entrance to Ambassador House, the offices of the Ministry of Education, and staged a sit down demonstration. They remained until a Deputy Secretary for Education, Mr H. Vickerstaff, came to hear their complaints.

They demanded that the Ministry raise the salaries of primary schoolteachers who had been in the profession a number of years, to the same level as the newly trained teachers.

Mr Vickerstaff said he would listen to their grievances but would not answer questions.

Amid cries of "Shame" and "it's a mockery" various members of the crowd described the embarrassment of earning one third of what new teachers earned, and of how their accommodation was poor, with no electricity.

One man said they were expected to mark work by candlelight and in some cases were living five to a room.

'Disgusting'

The Police arrived during the demonstration but the meeting was allowed to continue. Mr Vickerstaff told the teachers he understood their complaints and would report back to the Secretary.

Later in the morning a second group of teachers from Mufakose assembled in Cecil Square and prepared to march to Milton Buildings to protest about the "disgusting pay", as about 250 representatives gathered spokesmen issued a petition which demanded an immediate restructure of the salary scales.

During the afternoon another group of about 300 teachers from Mabvuku marched from Cecil Square for the Prime Minister's Office after they had been told the Secretary for Education, Mr A. J. Smith, was not available to see them.

The Ministry of Education declined to comment on the demonstrations.

ZANU, in a statement ment yesterday, called for an end to "the exploitation" of black primary schoolteachers and rejected the argument that their salaries cannot be raised because of a lack of funds.

CSO: 4420

PRESS COMMENT, OPINION REPORTED

Muzorewa's Trip

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Jul 79 p 4

[Editorial: "Not in Sympathy"]

[Text]

BISHOP MUZOREWA'S campaign for recognition and the removal of sanctions may not have breached the Anglo-American defences but it has left them in pretty bad shape.

That much is evident from the Prime Minister's report on his talks in Washington and London.

The bishop has been understandably reluctant to reveal the substance of his discussions, and, on the face of it, there may not seem to be much reason for optimism.

There is little doubt that determined efforts are being made to persuade him to accept the constitutional changes the Americans and the Foreign Office believe necessary to get them off the hook.

Yet there are indications that Mrs Thatcher and most of her backbench MPs are not entirely in sympathy with this approach. Certainly rank-and-file Tories throughout the country are not. One has only to recall the row at last year's party conference to realise that.

It may be on this, plus the motion to remove sanctions which is still before the American House of Representatives, that the Prime Minister bases his prediction that we may reach the promised land within the next three months.

That time limit would take us up to the middle of October, about the time the Tories hold their conference.

Will the party hierarchy be willing to risk another explosion to maintain a position for which Mrs Thatcher herself has little heart?

## Energy Crisis, Bulle's Talks

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Jul 79 p 6

[Editorial: "Other Energy"]

[Text]

LIKE so many desirable projects in this country, the first stage of railway electrification has been delayed. But what is interesting is that international tenders for the work are to be invited about mid-September.

Countries that are anxious to save oil should get sympathetic treatment on the world's markets, and Zimbabwe Rhodesia might by then be in a position to stake its claims. International firms able to compete openly might also provide equipment and finance cheaper and earlier than expected.

On the oil crisis, if the United States does take President Carter's admonitions and appeals to heart, the U.S. could start setting an example for many others to follow. He wants use of oil reduced by half over the next decade, and a switch to coal and other fuels.

As it happens, this country is well placed to carry out much of President Carter's programme, with readily available electric power, vast coal reserves, the right conditions for harnessing solar energy, and good prospects for augmenting petrol imports with ethanol from agricultural produce.

And our railways still have steam locomotives. The chances are that these will be in use again for many years, because electrification of the entire system will be a long process.

The energy crisis is turning the world's attention either to simpler forms of transport or to methods until recently deemed as old-fashioned or inefficient. In these terms, Zimbabwe Rhodesia could be better off than most.

[Editorial: "Convincing Action"]

THE fact that Mr Bulle has been having talks with British Government officials about the advantages to Zimbabwe Rhodesia of an association with the European Common Market is the most convincing indication yet of the impending removal of trade sanctions against this country.

It is impossible to conceive that talks of this nature and on the question of re-establishing British industry here could take place unless the prospects for lifting sanctions were not very good indeed.

We find it encouraging, too, that our Minister of Commerce and Industry should be able to go on a business tour of Switzerland, France and West Germany.

Mr Bulle said in London that his talks there involved planning in anticipation of an end to sanctions. This is indeed light at the end of the tunnel.

Decision on UANC Splittists

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Jul 79 p 8

[Editorial: "Up to Parliament"]

[Text]

THE Appellate Division of the High Court of Zimbabwe Rhodesia has lent its considerable weight to the opinion of the Speaker of the House of Assembly that the MPs who left the UANC after their election have not by that action lost their seats in Parliament.

A report of the judgment of the highest court in the land is published today in this issue of the Herald.

As the law and the constitution now stands, the matter should be regarded as settled.

The judges have made it clear that the courts will not interfere in the internal affairs of Parliament. It is thus up to Parliament itself to bring about changes if these are considered necessary.

As we understand it any changes to the constitution affecting membership of Parliament would require 78 affirmative votes. And even if this were achieved a provision in the constitution requiring an MP to resign should he cross the floor could surely not be given retrospective effect.

We urge MPs to accept the position and to concentrate on working together for the good of the country, whether as members of the majority party or outside it.

We must abide by the spirit of the concept of a Government of National Unity at least until the demanding pressures of sanctions and the war against terrorism are relieved.

## ZIPRA-ZANLA CLASH IN MATABELELAND REPORTED

## Increased In-Fighting

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jul 79 pp 1, 2

[Text]

**BITTER** in-fighting between rival ZANLA and ZIPRA factions in Matabeleland is claiming the lives of a growing number of terrorists.

Terrorists and documents captured by security forces in a series of highly successful contacts, point to a considerable escalation of the long-simmering feud between the two groups.

Interviews with captured terrorists and seized documents both confirm that the Mozambique-based ZANLA high command is now directing its forces to eliminate ZIPRA — "the enemy".

The documents also pinpoint a concerted drive, spearheaded by specially selected ZANLA sabotage squads, to sever Zambia's lifeline to the south by attempting to disrupt the Bulawayo-Plumtree railway.

The squads are known to contain elements of Frelimo, some veterans of the bush war against the Portuguese.

Intelligence sources see ZANLA's attempts to cut the copper outlet as a bid to topple the Zambian economy and thus weaken

President Kaunda's support for ZIPRA leader Joshua Nkomo.

One ZANLA capture said that his group's instructions were to disrupt the line of rail to Botswana mine the dirt inspection roads and harass farm labourers in the Plumtree area.

But he said the cutting of the railway line was to be given priority. Frelimo soldiers had been included in his group because of their expertise with the RPG-7 rocket launcher.

## NOTEBOOK

There is also evidence in documents taken from terrorists of Frelimo involvement.

In a notebook found on a dead sectorial leader — in charge of an assessed 1200 men—it is recorded that on May 16 his group was "joined by 48 reinforcements — 33 Frelimo and 15 ZANLA comrades". The Frelimo soldiers brought with them a 3.5mm rocket launcher and three RPG-2 bazookas.

The dead sectorial

leader and a sectorial medical officer, were part of a nine-man group killed by security forces in a contact in the Siyoka TTL on June 7.

Both were hard core veterans, known to have been operating in Rhodesia since 1973. They were dressed in Ethiopian army style uniforms, the jacket collar of which bore the hammer and sickle insignia.

Documents on the men listed many contacts with security forces and ZIPRA. They also contained a breakdown on men killed and injured and weapons and ammunition lost or expended.

Many of the contacts with ZIPRA forces occurred during the last few months resulting in numerous casualties.

A diary found on the sectorial medical officer clinically detailed the men hurt and the extent of their injuries. Many of them were treated "at the front".

One he had recorded was wounded seriously in the shoulder, left eye and right ear during an inter-faction clash with ZIPRA.

"Apparently a candidate for evacuation to the rear," he wrote.

In other documents, ZIPRA are constantly referred to as "the enemy with whom the civil war will continue".

Record books, dropped by a detachment's commander when his group was in contact with security forces in the Mari-beha TTL in the Kezi area on July 9, also contains numerous accounts of clashes with ZIPRA, most of them this year.

Tribal Trust Lands in the Beitbridge, Gwanda and Kezi areas, once the traditional stamping ground of ZIPRA, now have a stronger ZANLA presence.

Attempts to indoctrinate the local population "on side" are widespread. And the documents illustrate that force has been used where coercion has failed.

#### **'BEAT MASSES'**

Describing an attack on a village, whose occupants had incurred ZANLA displeasure, a detachment commander wrote: "We beat all the masses. We beat the masses so much that one man died."

Some of the captured documents show that ZANLA's terror tactics

are being opposed by the tribesmen. A ZANLA document records that villagers tried to make them drunk and then called in ZIPRA to attack them.

One tribesman is reported to have twice taken ZIPRA to ZANLA base camps where ambushes were mounted.

The man, a ZANLA document records, was "found and killed as a traitor".

Writing of the lack of support received from locals, a ZANLA group leader wrote: "They will learn by their own blood."

ZIPRA, too, are under much criticism from the tribesmen for failing to defend their own people.

But they have been seriously set back by disruptive air attacks on Zambian base camps which have cut their supplies of arms and ammunition.

A security force spokesman said: "They have been reduced to 'shoot and scoot' tactics in contacts with ZANLA. They do not have the ammunition to sustain a long contact."

The documents have brought much new light on the increasing conflict between the two factions.

"It has always been difficult to assess the extent of the conflict. Areas of contact are always 'cleaned up' by them. The dead are buried, the wounded are taken away and even the doppies are picked up," said a security force spokesman.

"We believe they do this to try to prevent us from gauging their losses."

Captured ZANLA terrorists said they could see no end to the confrontation.

One, who was an instructor in a Tannanian base camp when fighting broke out between the two factions and hundreds were killed, said: "ZIPRA will never be our friends. They are enemies just as the security forces are our enemies."

### **Significance of Frelimo Involvement**

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Jul 79 p 4

[Editorial: "Widening Rift"]

[Text] DESPITE frequent attempts by their leaders to heal tribal and other rifts, the terrorist "alliance" seems to be as disunited as ever. The extent to which these differences are mounting into fullscale confrontation was illustrated by the article we published yesterday.

But what is of particular significance in the clashes between ZIPRA and ZANLA is the use now being made of Frelimo soldiers. These men are, in effect, waging war against Zambia. The intention of at least one ZANLA group with which Frelimo were operating was to disrupt rail traffic with the object of weakening President Kaunda's support for Nkomo.

This brings a new element into the war—one to which the West can scarcely turn a blind eye. Clearly the terrorists do not aim merely at toppling the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Government.

In the circumstances, it is hard to see what sense there can be in continuing to believe that an all-party conference could provide a solution to our problems.

CSO: 4420

## VISIT TO CHIKURUBI MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISON DESCRIBED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jul 79 p 7

[Article by Tony Coetsee]

[Text] A CLANG of steel . . . the hollow sound of footsteps . . . the chilly echo of concrete halls . . . and Herald photographer Alexander Joe and I were incarcerated last week, as the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Prison service lifted the veil of secrecy on the \$2 million Chikurubi Maximum Security Prison outside Salisbury.

The prison resembles a concrete fortress surrounded by barbed-wire security fences, and nestles between rows of neat brick houses, occupied by warders, and a plantation of bluegum trees at the Chikurubi prison complex.

The new prison is rated by the Director of Prisons, Mr Frank Patch, as the best in Africa, and very high on international standards by a British peer. An Australian politician said there was no prison like it in his country.

The Officer Commanding, Chief Superintendent T. E. P. Kitt, showed us around. It is obvious that impressive modern planning went into the prison, which took two years to build and is still not complete.

It was built to allow maximum surveillance by the prison staff with a minimum of contact with the inmates. Throughout the day the prisoner's movements are carefully monitored from another

section of the building using remote control TV scanners.

This is only one facet of the maximum security provisions, in a building which harbours the most dangerous criminals in the country.

Many other aspects of the security cannot be published or even hinted at.

The three-storied building is built in a circle around an inner lawn courtyard. It is made up of six sections or halls. Each of these has an ablution block, where porcelain basins, latrines and showers are used by the inmates of three large cells.

## GUARDROOM

A warder sits in a special gridded and barred guardroom to control entry to and exit from the cells. Another corridor leads to an outside courtyard, where the prisoners

are allowed to exercise, play volleyball, or sit in the warm wintry sun during the day.

These sections are guarded on the outside by watchtowers, manned by armed warders.

Adjacent to the maximum security section are several units which provide services for the main building and its inmates. These are the kitchen, laundry, hospital, and a service prison.

This houses the "C" class, or "trusty" prisoners, who do all the work around the main building, from washing floors to cooking and tending the furnaces in the boiler house.

The security in the service prison is less stringent, allowing the inmates more movement. In their courtyard are concrete blocks in which holes are moulded for the game of tsoro. This is an African game of chance

and skill played with small round pebbles.

The game is often played for cigarettes — a coveted item of wealth and barter — and competition is keen.

In the kitchen, clouds of condensation poured from 20 stainless steel cookers, made by a Salisbury firm and heated by steam from the boiler house.

## EQUIPMENT

Chief Superintendent Kitt said about 90 per cent of the equipment in the prison was locally manufactured. "This has been a great saving in foreign exchange to the country."

Each prisoner is fed a diet according to his classification, and this is strictly adhered to. The idea is to provide the prisoner with the type of food that he is accustomed to at home.

At the maximum security section the main diet included porridge, coffee, vegetables and meat, with sadza forming the basis of most meals.

Starting at five o'clock in the morning, a gang of trusty prisoners work throughout the day preparing the food, which is placed in stainless-steel containers and taken to the maximum security section. Dining rooms with concrete tables are provided in each cell complex.

The laundry building is alongside the kitchen. It has several locally-made washing machines and a large imported spin-dryer. This copes with about 2000 items of clothing a day.

The laundry does all the washing for the prison complex, with the exception of the female section. They do their own laundry.

One of the most impressive sections of the prison is the hospital.

It has wards, an observation laboratory, a treatment room, an X-ray room, and the doctor's surgery. Outside the wards is a patio, lawn, and an open-air recreation centre.

The warder orderlies at the hospital handle the daily "sick, lame and lazy" parade. Each prisoner reporting ill is carefully examined and the "shammers" are sent back to work.

## WORKSHOP

The maximum security prisoners are treated in their own cells.

Work has started on the next stage of the prison, the workshop section, which Mr Patch described as the most important because of its rehabilitation therapy.

Activities there will include the cottage industries, where prisoners will make various items of prison equipment, from floor mats to dustbins.

Time is the prisoner's biggest enemy. And much of it spent on daily chores. Hours are spent in meticulously arranging blankets and towels in each cell, and amazingly decorative patterns are created.

Chief Superintendent Kitt said that in the women's section the inmates were fond of making life-like scenes. One of these was a boxing ring with two figures depicting Muhammad Ali and Joe Frazier ready for a fight. Another was a village eating house scene.

## BONSELLA

The cell arrangements are sponsored by the prison staff. The prisoners from the cell with the best arrangements receive a "bonsella" each week.

Officials of the Rhodesian Association for the Care and Rehabilitation of the Offender have praised the new prison complex for its modern planning and sophisticated facilities.

The RACRO president, former Mayor of Salisbury, Councillor Ronald Cowan, said: "We are privileged to have a prison of this modern calibre in Zimbabwe Rhodesia."

## TRAINING OF NEW AUXILIARY UNIT COMPLETED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jul 79 p 2

[Text] A WELL-DRILLED and smartly turned-out unit of security force auxiliaries passed out from a three-week training course on a farm near Rusape yesterday.

The 111 young men were part of the Makoni detachment, and had been brought out of the field for training and return to the operational area.

The reviewing officer, Lieutenant Martin Tumbaro of the Army psychological unit, praised the men for their turnout and drill precision and said they were now entrusted with the job of assisting the security forces.

He impressed upon them the need to observe the laws of the country and to work with the other forces to protect the new State of Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Inspector Brian Croesdale, officer in charge of Echo Company of the Support Unit, said he had been given the task of preparing the training for the auxiliaries in the area.

## ENCOURAGING

He said he had been wary at first but the results had been very encouraging. Echo Company had provided the African instructors and Sergeant-Major Mike Mkulunyelwa had conducted the practical side of the training.

This comprised drill and counter-insurgency training with additional lectures by members of various Government departments.

Inspector Croesdale said these lectures were most important because they impressed upon the auxiliaries the need for civil administration in the tribal areas.

The assistant District Commissioner for the area, Mr Martin van der Walt, said the auxiliaries in Makoni and neighbouring Manica were already making a tremendous impression. He said the number of incidents in the area had dropped appreciably and the men were of unquestionable assistance in bringing back civil order to the lands.

"By their numbers alone they cover a lot of ground and with this new training programme, which increases their efficiency, they are winning over the locals and impressing upon them the need to pay taxes and

maintain law and order," he said.

He added that the auxiliaries were already responsible for the re-opening of two schools in the area, as well as the opening of several dip tanks and the establishment of three clinics.

## MANPOWER SEEN AS CRUCIAL PROBLEM

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 5 Jul 79 p 1

[Article by Andre Grenon]

[Text] **CLOSE attention to manpower problems will be the major criterion in the future if commerce and industry are to survive in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, says Mr Robin Seal, the Training Adviser to the Anglo American Corporation.**

"Every organisation in this country should concern itself with three things," Mr Seal told The Financial Gazette. "Manpower planning, training and conditions of service."

It was a source of never-ending astonishment to him that "otherwise hard-headed captains of industry and businessmen have an almost pathological misunderstanding of manpower matters."

"This country, until very recently, has been medieval in its approach to manpower development in general, and training in particular," Mr Seal said.

At a time when a majority rule government has taken power and black aspirations are at a peak, only a handful of organisations have made any sort of commitment to training.

"It's quite incredible that we have let the situation continue for so long," said Mr Seal. "I think possibly we've been living for a long time in an 'over-employment situation' and the premium for develop-

ing skilled personnel was low."

To rectify the situation, every industrial and commercial concern should make an attempt to determine their training needs.

Along with training, commerce and industry must also take into account conditions of service, said Mr Seal.

"They should try to establish the value of all occupations and develop wage structures that are based on objective evaluation and not rule of thumb," he said.

Salaries should be "equitable", as well as being competitive and sensible.

Every attempt should be made to induce whites with skills to remain in the country.

"It's my contention that, unless we very soon apply the brakes, and induce people to stay, we will find ourselves in the expatriot game, whether we like it or not," said Mr Seal.

During 1977 and 1978, more than five-and-a-half thousand skilled whites had left the country. These included 1 083 artisans, 65 doctors, 263 engineers, 277 accountants and 170 teachers.

"The tragedy is that, in addition to possessing skills, they also had a knowledge and a feel for local conditions, which few expatriots have," he said.

As for the argument that implementing individual manpower development schemes might prove too costly, Mr Seal dismisses it out of hand.

"My contention is that, not only will the money out-laid be well spent," he warned, "but if some organisations do not spend it, they may find themselves without any at all."

## AGE FOR SCHOOL ENTRY CHANGED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] THE Ministry of Education has made a new ruling on the age at which children may be admitted to kindergartens at primary schools, from the start of the 1980 school year.

Where the total of applicants turning six, seven or eight years during a school year exceeds the number of vacant places at a school, heads must give preference to eight-year-olds.

Children who turn five on January 31 must now wait a whole year to qualify for admission. And for the first time applicants to the former African schools can be admitted in the year in which they turn six provided a school has vacancies.

"What we have done is to concertina the admission requirements for both the former white schools and the African schools," a Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

## ZONING

However, there would be hardly any real change from the present practice, apart from the "elimination" of five-year-olds.

The admission age ruling applied to all schools: Government, community and private, the spokesman said.

Zoning still applied to all high-fee paying schools. Besides the age directive, admission qualifications were adequate ability, language proficiency and compatible age with the rest of the class. A child must not be more than two years older than the average class age.

● The minimum salary for junior schoolteachers in Zimbabwe Rhodesia had been fixed at \$1500 a year, the Secretary for Education, Mr John Smith, said yesterday.

In an interview with the ZRBC, Mr Smith said it was accepted this salary was not enough, but to meet the pay demands of the 20 000 teachers involved would cost the Treasury \$60 million, Iana reports.

He said that mainly because of the terrorist war these funds were not immediately available.

PSC GIVEN 'UNPRECEDENTED' AUTHORITY

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 15 Jul 79 p 4

[Text] The Education Act written by the Transitional Government gives unprecedented and unwarranted authority to the Public Service Commission at the expense of the Ministry of Education, a high Ministry source said last week.

"This Act is more political than it is educational," the sources said. "Too many powers are given to the Public Service Commission instead of being vested in the Ministry."

The source also deplored the fact that under the new majority rule administration that succeeded the Transitional Government, even more powers have been abrogated to the PSC.

This comes as the result of a Presidential order published with the Government Gazette of July 6.

The order withdrew from the Secretary for Education and gave to the PSC the power to post teachers to community schools, to transfer them or to replace them.

Under the order, it will now be the PSC which will "maintain a quota of teachers at community schools which shall represent a ratio of teachers to pupils which is not less favourable than that obtaining at any Group A Government school".

Also, under the order, it will now be the PSC and not the Secretary who must be notified if a community school is to be transferred to any person other than a community board, under the Act. This provision governs community schools becoming private schools.

The order was issued by President Gumede under the Constitutional provision that allows pre-existing laws to be brought into harmony with the new Constitution by executive decree. No legislation is required in such cases.

The Ministry source said he believed the impetus for the order "could have come from the civil servants".

"I don't see how the PSC comes into this at all," the sources said. "It should not be staffing schools. This is probably an administrative function of the Ministry."

The Act, which came into effect on February 2, contains several references to the role of the Public Services Board, now the Public Service Commission.

Examples:

--The classification of schools as Group A, B, or C (high-fee, low-fee, or no-fee) is made with approval of the PSC.

--The zoning of Group A schools is done with approval of the PSC.

--Any alteration of zones must be done with PSC approval.

The Ministry source said that members of the PSC itself had indicated approval of the Ministry's position that its proper authority was infringed upon by some provisions of the Act.

CSO: 4420

## UNIVERSITY STUDENTS PROTEST AGAINST GOVERNMENT

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 15 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] **POLICE** said yesterday they were pelted with sticks, stones, food and beer and called "Muzorewa fascist pigs" during a clash with students at a disco and braai on the University of Rhodesia campus late on Friday night.

Police denied student claims that at least 10 of their number had been either beaten or bitten after Police baton-charged and set dogs on them.

Yesterday, about 200 students went to Salisbury Central Police station hoping to protest directly to the Commissioner of Police, Mr Peter Allum.

They left after delivering a letter of protest.

Police admitted that one student had been hit with a baton, but only after he was seen to hurl "a missile" at a policeman attempting to restore order.

Dogs had later been brought to the scene but had been held in on short leads.

"Several members of the crowd saw this as an opportunity to kick the dogs and were subsequently bitten," said a Police spokesman.

Allegations that Police fired a shot during the disturbance and accused the students of holding a demonstration against the Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa, were also denied.

The spokesman said that three students had been held briefly by Police. Particulars were taken and they were later released to the university warden.

The trouble started after Police, led by an inspector, arrived at the campus following complaints from nearby residents that "a very noisy party" was in progress, said the spokesman.

As the inspector stepped from his vehicle he had been met with a shower of stones, sticks, food and beer.

"The crowd was aggressive and abusive and called the Police 'Muzorewa fascist pigs'."

Police said about 100 students — "in varying states of drunkenness" — were present.

But the president of the students' union, Mr Patrick Paradza, said yesterday about 400 students were present at the disco and braai, a celebration held annually for resident students at the university's Manfred Hodson Hall.

"Suddenly Police arrived and demanded to know who had organised the

demonstration. We told them there was no demonstration," said Mr Paradza.

"Before we realised what was happening they charged us with batons and set their dogs on us. A number of students were injured."

Third-year economics student Mr Nicholas Kiti-Kiti said he took photographs of police beating up students but had his camera confiscated. The camera was later returned.

The students would try to see the Commissioner of Police tomorrow, he said.

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT OPEN TO BIDS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] Rhodesia Railways is to invite international tenders in about mid-September for the provision and commissioning of overhead power supply equipment and locomotives for the electrification of the section of line between Dabuka and Salisbury, a Railways spokesman says.

The spokesman says that completion of the project, including the provision of electrical locomotives will take about 30 months if the local content is to be as high as possible. The project will cost about \$70 million.

This is a change in the situation as pictured by Rhodesia Railways chairman, Mr J. M. Magowan, when interviewed in February. At that time it was thought that the first steps in the project would be taken in July and that it would take 18 months to complete.

The spokesman explained yesterday that the estimate of 30 months includes the provision of the locomotives and that while certain elements of the project could be speeded up it was unlikely that the first locomotives could be delivered in less than 24 to 30 months from the date of order.

Encountering a setback is the 20 km test track scheduled for completion near Que Que at the end of June. Because of time lost due to the April election, this track will now be completed in mid-August.

A comprehensive testing programme has been drawn up, to begin by mid-August and be completed by mid-November. The PTC, ESC and Railways are involved in the tests.

CSO: 4420

RHODESIA

NEW SENATORS MTOKO, CHIWANGA PROFILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jul 79 p 4

[Text] Senator Chief Mtoko (54) is a master farmer and a former sergeant-major in the then Ministry of Internal Affairs.

He was born in the Mtoko district and became chief in 1977.

For 22 years, Chief Mtoko worked for the Ministry of Internal Affairs, rising to the rank of sergeant-major.

In 1975 he was awarded the Badge of Honour and two years later he received the District Service Medal.

The first black woman in the Senate is Mrs Mabie Chiwanga, a teacher and health assistant.

She was born in Natal and came to this country in 1951.

A qualified teacher, Mrs Chiwanga also did a health assistant course at Adams College, Natal, after which she specialised in nutrition at Marianhill Mission, also in Natal.

She taught for three years and worked for the Health Training Scheme in South Africa for six years.

She is married and has nine children.

CSO: 4420

## GOVERNMENT FACES DIFFICULT BUDGET OPTIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 19 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] **FINANCE MINISTER** Mr David Smith will have to tread a narrow path when he presents the new Government's first Budget next Thursday.

Faced with heavier demands to finance the war—now estimated to be costing more than \$1 million a day—and the political desire to present low income groups in particular with some of the fruits of majority rule, Mr Smith has very limited room to manoeuvre.

It is most unlikely that he would wish to deal another blow to the morale of the higher income earners by increasing direct taxation at the upper levels at a time of uncertainty and high emigration levels.

On company tax the effective rate is already perilously close to the 50 percent level and, in spite of some improvement in company results recently, the Minister will probably not want to exceed that level.

The extent of Mr Smith's dilemma can be gauged by estimating Government spending in the next year at something over \$1 000 million—allowing a 10 percent increase on last year's expenditure.

**LITTLE CHANGE**

Against this, revenue is likely to show little change over last year's estimate of \$583 million.

A small improvement is likely in revenue from company tax, and personal tax receipts may have been improved by salary increases granted after the last pay pause.

But this has probably been offset by tax losses through emigration.

About \$100 million will come from the re-payment of loans to Government by other bodies, leaving Mr Smith with an overall deficit of approximately \$370 million.

In the current political climate, which can be said to be showing a brighter outlook, the Minister may well feel that this can be covered by maintaining a high level of internal loans, by foreign borrowings and by other sources of revenue such as the 12½ percent national defence levy and the tax surcharge.

When the 7½ percent tax surcharge fell away on March 31 the Transitional Government warned that it would be re-introduced.

It could come back as 10 percent surcharge to make up the lost receipts in the past three months.

If there are to be any handouts for the taxpayers they are most likely to be in the reduction in the level of sales tax, which brings in about \$150 million a year.

It has been argued that this could be done most effectively by widening the number of basic commodities which are exempt from sales tax. But this introduces complications in the collection of the tax, and it is more likely that if there is to be any relief it will be in the form of general reduction in the 15 percent rate of sales tax.

The most likely shocks for the man-in-the-street are increases in the duty on the tax man's old favourites — cigarettes and liquor.

But the proceeds of increases in this area would not be significant when the overall deficit is considered.

Borrowing may well be the best answer, particularly with the knowledge that the country has the resources and resilience to come back strongly, given a political chance.

## DETAILS ON NEW SHELL-BP OIL REFINERY GIVEN

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 19 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] ZIMBABWE RHODESIA now has the ability to produce a large percentage of the most common type of base oil the country used.

A new \$1 million oil-refining plant built by Shell and BP over 6 ha at Salisbury was only working at one-third capacity, but could re-refine used oil into base oil conforming to the highest international specifications within 36 hours.

A spokesman for Shell and BP, Mr John Portlock, said the base oil HVI-160B was the most commonly used lubricant base in the country for the production of oils used by the automotive industry, farmers and industrialists.

The base oil could be blended to make automotive and industrial lubricants, with gas oil as a side product of the re-refining process.

The gas oil recovered could be used as a replacement to diesel fuel for firing heavy industrial furnaces.

Only about 16 percent of the oil used in the country was re-refined, but it was hoped to increase this to 30 percent.

This was a very creditable figure, when comparative percentages in

heavily industrialised countries were U.S., 27 percent; Germany, 25 percent; Italy, 22 percent; and South Africa, 15 percent.

Mr Portlock said collection of used oil was the major difficulty to increased production.

Users of bulk oils were already "on the books", as were service stations, but it was generally impractical for the average farmer or motorist to take small quantities of used lubricants to central collection points.

The world oil shortage was forcing the South African Government, among others, to consider introducing legislation to reduce oil wastage, but such legislation would be extremely difficult to police, and could infringe on the rights of the individual.

Used oil was stored in two concrete storage tanks each capable of holding one million litres.

This ensured continuity of supply to the plant, where it underwent the four extraction stages of dehydration, acid treatment, distillation, and filtering and polishing.

Quality control was very strict in all stages, to ensure the maximum output of approved oil.

The re-refined oil was not marketed under Shell or BP brand names, but was sold to industry, mines, farmers and motor-

ists under the "Nova" and "Rhodesian Lubricants" label.

This was considerably cheaper than virgin oils, and performance was guaranteed by the companies.

International specifications for oils were set by the United States and British defence ministries.

These specifications presently insist on the use of virgin base oils in approved lubricants, and these standards were followed by equipment, machinery, and automotive manufacturers throughout the world.

Recent developments overseas, however, indicated that re-refined oils would be permitted in the near future.

The re-refined oil produced by Shell and BP in Salisbury met the same standards set internationally for virgin base oils.

Another important operation at the plant was the re-cycling of oil drums. There could be as many as 60 000 drums at the complex at any one time.

They were re-cycled at a rate of 250 a day, undergoing 14 separate cleaning and rolling processes. The drums were then quality graded and re-sold.

## TOP COMPANIES IMPROVE PERFORMANCE

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 28 Jun 79 pp I, II, V, VI, VII, IX, X, XI, XII

[Selections from special report on major companies]

[Text]

**AGAINST** the background of yet another exceptionally trying year dominated by political events and an escalating war against terrorism, the top companies in Zimbabwe Rhodesia have, in every table prepared in this Survey, been able to improve their performances on those of last year.

This year, the format of the table of the ranking of companies has been changed to conform more with the yardsticks used by similar prominent surveys in other countries. Total Assets, Market Capitalisation and Net Profits, in that order, are the recognised measures of top companies so out go the tables of five-year compound average of earnings and dividend growth as the premier ranking tables.

The Financial Gazette offers its congratulations to the top ranking companies in each of the tables in this its fifth Top Companies survey. Their performances show that they and the people who make up such companies have accepted the challenges of the situation in which the country now finds itself.

In this the first Survey in the new era of majority rule, published at the dawn

of its birth, the situation is still very paradoxical and rather confusing. There are many fundamental economic factors which have in the past year repeatedly indicated that the level of activity in the economy is extremely delicately balanced and in the "ordinary course" should have led to deteriorating and depressed conditions from which the country would battle to recover.

## ADVERSITIES

Take the adversities which have confronted companies in the past 12 months.

The war, the increase in the areas which became operational war zones, the amount of productive manpower it has absorbed, the large amounts of foreign currency that has been siphoned-off to sustain it. The cost of the war, at \$1 million a day, has put heavy pressure on government

expenditure and its ability to provide the necessary infrastructure to develop the economy and its ability to provide any sort of stimulation which is required to increase the rate of economic development.

The emigration rate continues to rise and the irreplaceable loss of vital skills that it is supposed to repre-

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**THIS** Top Companies Survey has been prepared by Richard Turner, a former stockbroker and investment manager, now working in an industrial company. He has retained his interest in top companies by writing The Financial Gazette's "The Market This Week" column for most of the past three years. This is the third successive year that he has prepared the Survey.

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sent should have led to breakdowns in the economy which should have affected its performance.

The rate of inflation continued to rise at an alarming rate, and much of it originated from outside the country due to the high rates being experienced in other major western countries. However, having gathered momentum, some of the causes now seem to be home grown and the never ending rises in costs have been a constant problem to the progress of most companies in the past year. Current estimates put the rate of inflation in excess of 12 per cent per annum.

Stemming from these adversities are the fall-off of visitors to the country as tourists and the general reduction in spending power of the average man in the street, which should have slowed down the economy even further.

So how did the top companies manage to achieve these improved performances? To The Financial Gazette, the people who manage the top companies have never been "ordinary people". They have the initiative, determination and ability to adapt to changing circumstances. One of the most important and least recognised of these has been the tremendous success to date made in accelerating the progress of more junior employees, particularly that of the African, into higher levels of responsibility and authority within the management of companies.

The success of management in this regard is as much an exercise of their ability as has been their skill in the past in overcoming the effects of sanctions.

The result has been that the level of outputs of companies have been higher than many people thought could have been sustained. And the cost, by avoiding expensive expatriate-type labour, has been generally lower than expected.

A spin-off has been that an important, if still small, sector of the African population has been receiving rapid increases in salaries and wages. These increases have soon enough found their way into the consumer spending market. This plus the basic needs of a rapidly expanding population, has more than offset the losses of spending power caused by emigration losses and the unhealthy loss of access to markets in many wartorn rural areas.

#### Performances

Another major factor in improved company performances has been the high level of government spending on its requirements for fighting the war. The needs, have been wide-ranging from food and clothing to construction works. Little if anything about this expenditure is ever disclosed by the companies benefiting therefrom, but it cannot be denied that a vast number of companies, whether directly or indirectly, have received boosts to their turnovers and profits from this source.

Another major factor has been the country's success in exports of mining, agricultural and industrial commodities and products. The prices of mining commodities rose steadily throughout the year and many mining companies

managed to increase production.

The world-wide demand for agricultural commodities was good and, in the face of intense competition, exporters of industrial products have managed to increase their export sales and profits. Altogether a remarkable story, one which residents almost take for granted, and the success of these companies has been remarkable considering the tremendous problems caused by transport bottlenecks, adverse currency fluctuations and changes in supply and demand equations.

#### Currency

The result has been an increase in the amount of foreign currency available for spending. Much of the increase had to be diverted for the purchases of expensive war materials, but the private sector was able to receive some increase in its share. This was allocated more on a selective basis, based on need, so not all companies benefited to the same extent. However, in very few cases, if any did, the increases provide for higher volumes of imports. In most cases, the increases barely matched the rise in cost of imported goods over the past year.

The shortage of foreign currency remains one of the most critical of factors affecting the ability of the economy to expand at a rate fast enough to meet the expectations of the new era.

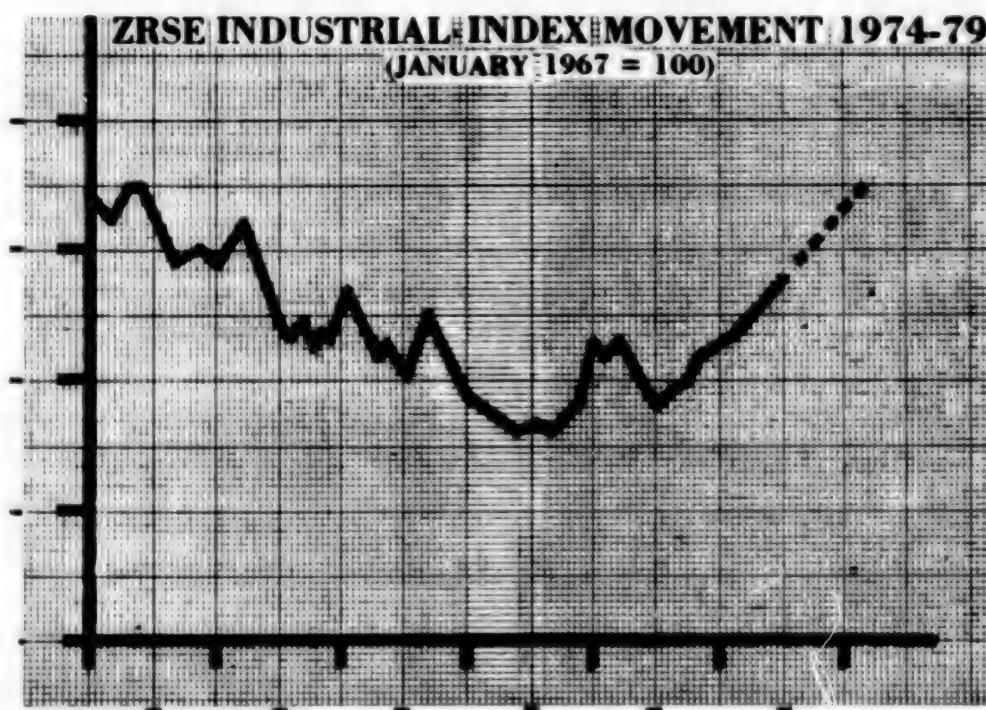
Whilst the leaders of every sector of the economy have been pitting their wits against the many adverse factors and trying

to capitalise from the relatively few plus factors in their efforts to improve the future performance of their enterprises, the hope of the lifting of sanctions and the benefits that will flow have begun to loom larger and larger.

One of the most disturbing problems which the country faces is the soaring cost of fuel. In the year ahead, this is going to slow down the economies of most of the developed countries of the Western world and cause further currency upheavals.

## Future

Looking to the future, it would appear that the new majority rule government is coming up to expectations in every way except in its attempts to de-escalate the war. Hopes for the early lifting of sanctions are rising high and so, too, are the expectations of the vast majority of the population for a better life.



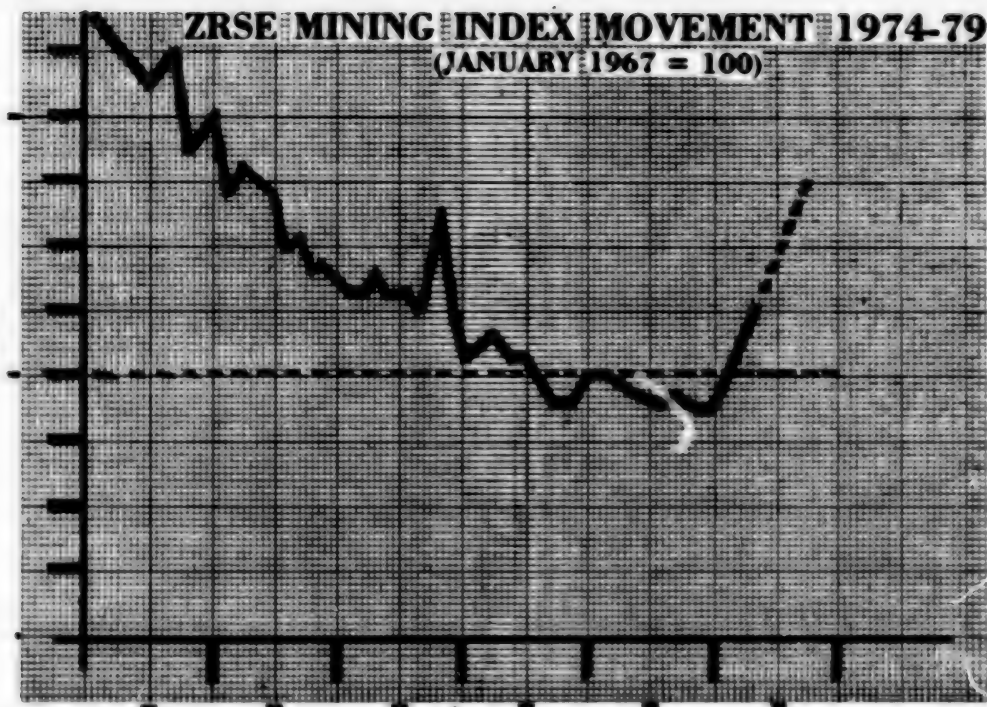


TABLE ONE

Ranked by Total Assets — Industrial

	Total Assets \$ Million	Ranking 1979	Ranking 1978
Hippo .....	68.4	1	1
Delta .....	66.2	2	2
TA Holdings .....	57.7	3	4
D. Whitehead .....	33.0	4	8
Natfoods .....	32.5	5	3
SPC .....	30.6	6	5
Hipaper .....	26.3	7	16
Morewear .....	18.2	8	6
Art .....	17.9	9	9
Mash .....	17.3	10	7
Cairns .....	16.3	11	10
PGI .....	15.0	12	11
RSR .....	13.5	13	13
Tangan .....	13.1	14	14
TSL .....	13.1	15	18
Rothmans .....	12.8	16	19
BAT .....	11.8	17	21
PP Cement .....	11.1	18	15
Rhocem .....	10.8	19	17
Caps .....	9.2	20	22
Clotex .....	8.4	21	23
Gulliver .....	8.3	22	25
CIH .....	8.0	23	12
Gatex .....	7.9	24	30
Afdis .....	7.8	25	26
Tedco .....	7.8	26	20
Rhocorp .....	7.5	27	31
Rhocables .....	7.3	28	28
J & F .....	7.2	29	29
M & R .....	7.2	30	24
Rhoprint .....	6.9	31	27
Edgars .....	6.4	32	32
Merlin .....	5.9	33	33
Rhoab .....	5.9	34	34
Rhotreads .....	5.7	35	36
Rhobus .....	5.6	36	35
Ressco .....	5.1	37	37
Schweppes .....	4.4	38	39
Radar .....	4.4	39	42
Maceys .....	4.3	40	40
Kingstons .....	4.1	41	41
TIL .....	4.0	42	38
Riotrust .....	3.7	43	43
Clan .....	3.6	44	46
Capri .....	3.6	45	44
H & S .....	3.2	46	47
Wilbrik .....	3.0	47	45
P & C .....	2.8	48	48
Northcharts .....	2.1	49	49
Rhoplow .....	1.7	50	50

TABLE 2

## Ranked by Market Capitalization — Industrials

	Market Capitalization \$ million	Ranking 1979	Ranking 1978
Delta .....	77.0	1	1
Natfoods .....	38.0	2	3
Rhebank .....	32.0	3	2
Hipaper .....	27.4	4	23
D Whitehead .....	20.0	5	6
T. A. Holdings .....	18.7	6	4
RAL .....	15.0	7	5
Aldis .....	14.3	8	8
Rheobles .....	13.1	9	12
BAT .....	12.9	10	7
PGI .....	11.7	11	13
Art .....	10.1	12	14
Rothmans .....	10.1	13	10
TSL .....	10.1	14	17
Hippo .....	10.1	15	9
Rhocem .....	9.2	16	15
Cairns .....	8.8	17	11
Rhocorp .....	8.0	18	23
Edgars .....	7.9	19	22
CAPS .....	6.6	20	21
PPC .....	6.2	21	16
SPC .....	5.8	22	27
Rhoprint .....	5.3	23	18
Rhoab .....	5.2	24	24
J & F .....	4.6	25	29
M & R .....	4.5	26	30
Tangan .....	4.2	27	20
Resaco .....	4.0	28	19
Gulliver .....	3.8	29	25
Radar .....	3.5	30	36
Mash .....	3.3	31	44
Kingstons .....	3.0	32	28
Morewear .....	2.8	33	40
Getex .....	2.7	34	31
Tedco .....	2.7	35	42
P & C .....	2.6	36	26
RSR .....	2.5	37	38
Rhobus .....	2.5	38	32
Clotex .....	2.5	39	34
Merlin .....	2.4	40	43
Clan .....	2.4	41	35
Riotrust .....	2.1	42	45
Rhotrends .....	2.0	43	37
TIL .....	1.7	44	41
CIH .....	1.4	45	39
Northcharts .....	1.1	46	46
Wilbrik .....	1.1	47	50
H & S .....	0.9	48	48
Rhoplow .....	0.8	49	51
Maceys .....	0.8	50	49
Schweppes .....	0.7	51	47
Capri .....	0.5	52	52

For a commentary on Table Two, see Page IX.

ONCE again, for the fifth successive year, Delta Corporation is the top ranking company. It towers above its nearest rival. Its market capitalisation value soared \$21m. last year, partly due to the issue of shares for the outstanding minority of Springmaster and more particularly because of the continuing rising trend in its profits, now being published quarterly.

The biggest gain of the year was shown by Hunyani Pulp and Paper which jumped from thirty third place to fourth place following its takeover of Amalgamated Packaging and Rhodesian Packaging by means of an issue of shares.

National Food Holdings did well to move into second place, ousting Rhobank, which fell back into third place. Otherwise, the movements in rankings were generally small with no sign of any company making rapid strides through the ranks.

This year, there are five less companies in the list. Springmaster became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Delta Corporation and Divide Industrial, Refining and Packaging Corporation, Everglow Electric all became wholly-owned subsidiaries of TA Holdings. Impala Holdings has been suspended following the placing of the company under judicial management and Border Forests shares are so tightly held that its figures are hardly relative. The comparative

rankings have been adjusted accordingly.

Commercial and Industrial Holdings, Cairns Holdings, Hippo Valley Estates, Rhodesia Omnibus and Rhotreads all showed the largest decline in ranking, each dropping six places. The five last placed companies, the same who came last in 1978, still have market capitalisations of less than \$1m. and it is difficult to see how they are ever going to grow unless the companies are used as vehicles for reverse takeovers or move onto acquisition trails themselves, as did one time small fry Art Printers and P & C Group.

TABLE 3

Ranked by net profit — Industrial

	Net Profit \$ million	Ranking 1979	Ranking 1978
Delta .....	6,32	1	1
Natfoods .....	3,34	2	2
D. Whitehead .....	2,73	3	5
Rhobank .....	2,68	4	3
TA Holdings .....	2,34	5	4
PGI .....	1,76	6	7
Art .....	1,49	7	6
RAL .....	1,46	8	8
Rothmans .....	1,33	9	9
Afdis .....	1,32	10	10
TSL .....	1,26	11	19
Tangan .....	1,11	12	11
BAT .....	0,95	13	12
Rhocables .....	0,94	14	14
Cairns .....	0,88	15	15
Hipaper .....	0,68	16	30
Edgars .....	0,61	17	24
Rhocem .....	0,58	18	17
CAPS .....	0,53	19	25
Rhoab .....	0,50	20	27
PPC .....	0,48	21	18
M & R .....	0,45	22	16
Rhocorp .....	0,45	23	23
Clan .....	0,43	24	28
Rhoprint .....	0,42	25	22
Rhobus .....	0,39	26	31
Gulliver .....	0,37	27	13
Radar .....	0,33	28	37
Ressco .....	0,32	29	20
Clotec .....	0,31	30	—
J & F .....	0,29	31	29
Rhotreads .....	0,29	32	35
Gatesc .....	0,26	33	26
Kingston .....	0,26	34	32
RSR .....	0,23	35	38
P & C .....	0,18	36	34
Capri .....	0,17	37	46
Northcharts .....	0,12	38	40
H & S .....	0,12	39	43
Wilbrick .....	0,12	40	41
Riotrust .....	0,09	41	44
Rhoplow .....	0,08	42	39
TIL .....	0,06	43	47
Maceys .....	0,06	44	42
SPC .....	0,05	45	33
Schweppes .....	0,03	46	45
Merlin .....	0,02	47	36
Tedco .....	(0,01)	48	48
Mash .....	(0,03)	49	27
Morewear .....	(0,08)	50	49
CIH .....	(2,74)	51	—
Hippo .....	(4,26)	52	50

**TABLE 4**  
**Ranked by share price gains and loss**  
**1st June, 1978 to 31st May, 1979**

Price % change	Ranking 1979	Ranking 1978		Year end
Hipaper .....	273,3	1	7	6/78
Mash .....	200,0	2	57	3/78
Empress .....	145,8	3	58	12/78
Bindura .....	141,4	4	53	3/78
Coros .....	140,0	5	2	9/78
Rio Tinto .....	131,6	6	34	12/78
Rio Trust .....	122,2	7	51	12/78
Shangani .....	122,2	7	59	6/78
Rhocorp .....	100,0	8	11	9/78
Tedco .....	100,0	8	54	9/78
Natfoods .....	98,3	9	8	3/78
Edgars .....	92,3	10	48	7/78
Merlin .....	88,0	11	40	3/78
D. Whitehead ..	85,5	12	42	9/78
Morewear .....	77,8	13	46	6/78
SPC .....	76,9	14	28	11/78
Mangula .....	73,9	15	52	9/78
TSL .....	72,2	18	39	10/78
Wilbrick .....	66,7	17	20	9/78
Caps .....	59,0	18	56	3/78
Rhocables .....	58,2	19	35	6/78
Rhocem .....	58,1	20	18	8/78
Falcon .....	58,1	20	18	9/78
Wankie .....	53,1	22	24	8/78
M & R .....	50,0	23	50	6/78
J & F .....	48,9	24	5	6/78
RSR .....	44,0	25	22	9/78
PGI .....	42,9	26	45	3/78
Afdis .....	42,6	27	16	3/78
Rhoab .....	42,1	28	38	6/78
Art .....	41,0	29	33	12/78
Rhoplow .....	38,9	30	4	10/78
Radar .....	35,1	31	3	3/78
Delta .....	30,8	32	21	3/78
Rhobank .....	23,9	33	15	9/78
Tinto .....	23,5	34	19	12/78
BAT .....	22,9	35	23	9/78
RAL .....	16,1	36	25	12/78
Rothmans .....	16,1	37	14	3/78
PP Cement .....	15,2	38	29	8/78
Gulliver .....	14,6	39	37	3/78
Northcharts .....	12,9	40	10	9/78
Hippo .....	10,5	41	55	3/78
Rhoprint .....	10,0	42	31	12/78
TA Holdings ...	7,8	43	17	5/78
Cairns .....	3,8	44	9	3/79
Clan .....	3,3	45	7	12/78
Capri .....	—	46	49	6/78
Rhotreads .....	—	46	41	9/78
Tangan .....	—	46	13	8/78
H & S .....	3,2	47	47	2/78
Kingstons .....	4,8	48	32	2/79
Clotex .....	7,0	49	30	12/79
Rhobus .....	8,8	50	6	12/78
Maceys .....	10,0	51	43	3/78
Gatex .....	10,3	52	38	3/78
Resco .....	23,4	53	26	6/78
Schweppes .....	23,7	54	27	12/78
P & C .....	24,1	55	12	12/78
CIH .....	41,2	56	44	12/78

**TABLE 5 RANKED BY MARKET CAPITALISATION -- MINING**

	Market capitalisation \$ million	Ranking 1979	Ranking 1978
Mangula .....	46,6	1	1
Wankie .....	38,0	2	2
Bindura .....	33,6	3	3
Rio Tinto .....	26,8	4	4
Coros .....	21,6	5	6
Falcon .....	16,1	6	5
Empress .....	15,9	7	7
Shangani .....	15,6	8	8

**TABLE 6 RANKED BY NET PROFIT -- MINING**

	Net profit \$ million	Ranking 1979	Ranking 1978
Wankie .....	4,27	1	3
Coros .....	3,65	2	7
Mangula .....	3,00	3	2
Rio Tinto .....	2,21	4	4
Falcon .....	2,00	5	6
Bindura .....	1,73	6	1
Empress .....	1,04	7	5
Shangani .....	(2,48)	8	8

**TABLE 7 RANKED BY TONNES MILLED**

	Tonnes milled millions	Ranking 1979	Ranking 1978
Wankie .....	3,03	1	1
Mangula .....	1,92	2	2
Bindura .....	1,86	3	3
Empress .....	1,06	4	5
Shangani .....	0,68	5	4
Coros .....	0,48	6	6
Falcon .....	0,24	7	7

CSO: 4420

## CITY WORKERS RESIGNING AT 'ALARMING RATE'

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 28 Jun 79 p 7

[Article by Dorothy Coady]

[Text]

**TECHNICAL** staff are quitting Salisbury Municipality at an alarming rate, leaving some departments critically under-manned. And no one questions the resignations or tries to find out why people are going, says Mrs M. W. Beaton, Secretary to the Salisbury Municipal Employees Association.

"In the water reticulation system, for instance, there is only one of the old staff of skilled technicians left and in the electricity department they are about five engineers short," she told The Financial Gazette.

Accusing the Council of ignorance and indifference to the mood of its employees, Mrs Beaton said the bulk of the resignations were due neither to a decision to quit the country, nor to dissatisfaction over pay.

The Council were "good payers", and most of the people who had

gone had not emigrated. The reason for the resignations was to be found in "lack of job satisfaction."

Many staff members were suffering from an acute feeling of insecurity, said Mrs Beaton. The Council, in an endeavour to save money, were not filling posts that became vacant. Staff were often promoted to fill more senior vacant positions, but subsequently no move was made to make the appointment "permanent."

"Some people have been 'temporary' in their posts for three to four years. Eventually, they get fed up and push off," said Mrs Beaton.

Some delay in replacing staff on a permanent basis was perhaps understandable in the case of the breweries and the Amenities and City Architect's Department, where major changes were contemplated, but a policy of "wait and

see" was being followed throughout the Council.

The nursing staff of Council were called upon to act in positions senior to their status and in the health inspectorate the staff shortages created a situation that was "absolutely grim."

The fact that 30 resignations had been received last month was evidence of the very unsettled state of the Council's staff of 1 800. Mrs Beaton thinks much of the trouble is caused by the fact that Council does not have a strong personnel section where grievances and disappointments can be aired.

An urgent appeal has now been sent to Council requesting that an "in depth study" be made of staff resignations with a view to halting the present wastage.

KAUNDA'S FAILURE TO FACE REALITY SCORED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 28 Jun 79 p 4

[Editorial: "Indigent Idealism"]

[Text]

IT may be that the emergence of Zimbabwe Rhodesia and the tottering of Zambia towards economic collapse are two sides of the same coin — a coin minted by the hard practical realities of the African experience during the past 20 years.

And it may be that the new leaders of this nation are secretly thankful that their struggle for majority rule was rewarded with such coinage, rather than with the debased paper currency of independence constitutions printed in Whitehall.

For if the birth pangs of Zimbabwe Rhodesia are painful, they are nothing compared with the agonising death throes of so many former African colonies that started out so bravely as democracies so few years ago. Look at Zambia, for instance.

There, in that poor excuse for an independent state, the blacks are suffering chronic hardship and hunger, many of the whites have fled — leaving their jobs to highly-paid expatriates — while the egregious President Kaunda weeps and vapours over his problems.

Such now are the problems brought upon Mr Kaunda and his unfortunate people by his own refusal to face the realities of his situation that he is having to come cap-in-hand to the two governments he affects to despise to openly bail his economy out.

And, indeed, those problems of maladministration and inefficiency have now reached the point at which the Zambian economy cannot even absorb the tens of thousands of tonnes of much-needed foodstuff and other goods now jamming the railways and ports of southern Africa.

To add proverbial insult to very real injury, the Zambian Government has announced its imported shopping list of delicacies for the Commonwealth Conference, which opens in Lusaka on August 1. For Zambians, who have been deprived of even the most rudimentary goods, it must make interesting reading.

Mr Kaunda's regime is importing — no doubt at the expense of at least some of those Western countries who are to be represented by 1 000 delegates — a staggering cornucopia of food and drink the like of which has not been seen in Lusaka since the last international bash.

Included are: 6 000 bottles of champagne, 16 000 bottles of other types of wine, 7 000 bottles of whisky, 3 000 bottles of cognac, sherry and gin, 30 000 bottles of beer and a similar number of bottles of French mineral water.

So Mr Kaunda, his henchmen and his pampered international guests won't be drinking on an empty stomach, his impoverished government is also bringing in 250 cartons of artichokes, 70 cartons of cherries and 10 cases each of canned lobster, shrimp and crab meat.

And the Zambian people? They will presumably eat cake.

But the Zambian situation, appalling as it is, is certainly no worse than that prevailing in other African states where the heady dreams of independence and freedom have become, so soon after their realisation, the most grisly and horrifying of nightmares.

It's to be hoped, therefore, that if the tentatively planned meeting between the Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa and Mr Kaunda comes off, the venue chosen will be Salisbury.

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**IDENTIFICATION OF WAR VICTIMS**--Establishing the identities of black civilians killed in the war was now receiving equal attention with identifying white victims, a Government spokesman said last week. "The Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa, has wanted this for some time," the spokesman said. He was asked about the fact that Combined Operations Headquarters communiques of recent weeks have begun naming most of the African civilians who have died in the war. The matter had been presented to the Commander of Combined Operations. Lieut.-General Peter Walls, who had authorised the policy change, the spokesman said. "The point has been taken," he said, noting that journalists had also queried the previous lack of identification of African victims in most cases. Government spokesmen formerly justified the paucity of identification by saying that identities of rural Africans were hard to establish. This was caused by communications and other difficulties. The spokesman yesterday said the new policy sometimes "delays the announcement of death for up to two days", but that it would be observed nonetheless. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jul 79 p 4]

**CASUALTY REPORT**--Two members of the security forces have died in action, Combined Operations Headquarters said in a communique last night. They were Sergeant Hugh John McCall (34), who was married with one child and came from Salisbury, and Trooper Stephen Michael Dwyer (27), single, whose home was in Boston in the United States. The death as a result of wounds received in action was reported of Guard Alphonse Mapfumo (25), who was married and came from the Chibi district. In the western operational area terrorists have murdered Mr Alic Dube, who was married with two children. He was killed during the early hours of Sunday morning, the communique said. On Sunday evening a gang of terrorists entered the Sanyati Mission where they stole \$1 030 in cash and a large quantity of medical supplies. Security forces have killed 12 terrorists and five terrorist collaborators. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Jul 79 p 1]

**WAR CASUALTIES**--Terrorists have murdered five more people, Combined Operations Headquarters reported in a communique last night. While on leave, Field Reservist Katungura Ashara, who was married with one child and who came from the Marandellas area, was beaten and shot dead by a gang of terrorists who abducted him from his home on Sunday. Last Saturday evening a gang

of terrorists entered a farm labour compound in the northern operational area, robbed the workers and their families, and set fire to 30 huts. After ordering the people to line up, the terrorists opened fire, killing three men and a woman and wounding three men. The dead have been named as Mr John Chari, Mr Nicrosi Phiri, Mr Langton Jewel and Siriza Morgan. Security forces took the wounded to hospital. Security forces have killed 10 terrorists, three terrorist collaborators, and one stock thief. Two black civilians have died in crossfire. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Jul 79 p 1]

**CIVILIANS AMBUSHED**--Thirty-one terrorists and 17 collaborators have been killed by security forces, a Combined Operations Headquarters communique reported yesterday. "At about 6.20 p. m. on July 13 terrorists ambushed a vehicle in the Insiza TTL, killing two civilians. "They were Mr Patrick Sibanda, who was married with four children and Mr Mackenzie Matema, who also married with four children." The communique said that elsewhere in the operational areas, three more black civilians were murdered by terrorists and one other was killed in crossfire. There have been two incidents in the western operational area of unprovoked firing upon security forces from within Zambia, in which mortar and smallarms fire were used. There were no casualties nor damage and fire was not returned. The communique said: "It is noted that at the scene of a recent terrorist sabotage attempt security forces found a handwritten note on the back of a ZIPRA propaganda poster which read: "This ceasefire for 14 days along the Zambezi River--ha ha ha." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jul 79 p 1]

**CALL-UP OF BUSINESSMEN**--The call-up of those in top management and owners of one-man businesses was causing an "immeasurable loss of profits", Mr David Mutasa, Deputy Minister of Manpower, Social Affairs, Youth and Rehabilitation, said in Bulawayo yesterday. "We are working on reducing the military commitment of these men," he said. "It is important that this is done as soon as possible." Questioned about the Prime Minister's pledge on July 1 to call up "many more Africans within the next few months", Mr Mutasa said his Ministry was "having a lot of problems" with volunteers. "They are queueing outside our offices, but there are more than we can cope with." Lack of finance and of training facilities was limiting the acceptance of volunteers for military service he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Jul 79 p 9]

**INTAKE GROUP 165**--The first national servicemen to attest into the Army since the majority rule government began their compulsory 12 months' service at Llewellyn Barracks yesterday. A total of about 1 500 men, including 1 300 blacks, reported at the barracks after being picked up from Heany Junction and the City Hall by Army trucks. Aged between 18 and 25, they were drawn from throughout the country with about 1 000 coming by troop train from Salisbury. Lieut.-Colonel Roy Matkovich, Commanding Officer of Llewellyn Barracks, said he expected about a further 150 "stragglers" to report within the next few days. Commenting on the large number of recruits who have reported for duty with Intake 165--the third integrated intake to be taken into the Army--Colonel Matkovich said he thought "things have snowballed

since Intake 163. Word has got around that conditions here are good and we have now got a very good response." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Jul 79 p 2]

**LUBRICATING OIL PRICE INCREASE**--The price of motor lubricating oil has been increased by about 20 percent. Increased import costs have forced the major oil companies to pass the rise on to the motorist, and the new prices took effect on Monday. The price of a 500 ml can of regular grade motor oil has risen from 74c a can to 86c, and premium grade oils have risen from 79c a can to 91c. A spokesman for the Motor Trade Association said this was the third rise this year. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 19 Jul 79 p 1]

**NATIONAL REGISTRATION**--From today national registration cards will bear the name, Zimbabwe Rhodesia. The production controller for national registration, Mr George Baverstock, said yesterday that this did not invalidate cards bearing only the name Rhodesia. About 900 000 people have registered, about 182 000 being in Salisbury. The deadline for registration in Salisbury is February 17 and Mr Baverstock encouraged people who had not yet registered to take advantage of the new appointment system. He said this was particularly useful to businesses who would prefer their staff to be registered at staggered times throughout the day. Appointments could be made by telephone. The telephone numbers of the three Salisbury registration centres are: Hardwicke House, Jameson Avenue--705884; Africa House, Stanley Avenue--705787; Magaba Shopping Centre; Harare--703760. Mr Baverstock reminded people in Umtali that their deadline had passed and in terms of the law those who had not registered were liable to prosecution. However, he said, a hard line would not be taken against Africans who had to come in from the bush to register, as it was sometimes extremely difficult for them. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Jul 79 p 7]

**DILEMMA FOR MUZOREWA**--The National Unifying Force said yesterday the Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa, was treading a "critically delicate path" in his attempts in Britain and the United States to win recognition for Zimbabwe Rhodesia. "If he makes any concessions on the position of the Army and Police, he will not last long without white support in this respect. "Conversely, if he fails to do this he faces continued and worsening attacks from the external nationalist alliance. The end result of either of these options is likely to be the same--a declining economy, and possible collapse and chaos," said a party statement. It said the NUF felt a compromise, which neither imperilled whites nor denied blacks their legitimate aspirations, should not be beyond the ingenuity of all interested parties. "We are confident the bishop will work closely with the West in the true national interest to achieve such a solution." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jul 79 p 3]

**STOCK THEFT 'SABOTAGE'**--Acting Judge Sir Hugh Beadle said in the High Court here yesterday that stock thefts in the Nyamandhlovu area were to a large extent politically motivated and seemed to be a deliberate plan to sabotage the ranching industry in Zimbabwe Rhodesia. He was sentencing four tribesmen and an 18-year-old youth for stealing cattle from the area. The

men had been convicted in a magistrate's court and sent to the High Court for sentence because of the seriousness of the offences. He said stock thefts had had a "crippling effect on the ranching industry in this country". It was for that reason that punishment should be exemplary. He jailed Simon Mpala, Jeromo Kaduku, Edimos Mkhandhla and Majalimani Ndlovu each for 15 years and the 18-year-old youth to nine years. Sir Hugh said Mpala and Kaduku stole 43 head of cattle, Mkhandhla and the youth 65 head and Ndlovu 68 head of cattle. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jul 79 p 3]

RF WHIP--Mr John Landau (Avondale) has taken over from Mr Dennis Divaris (Kopje) as party whip for the Rhodesian Front. This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for the party leader and former Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, said Mr Divaris had retired from the post which he held since May 1970. Mr Landau was previously deputy whip for the party and is experienced in parliamentary procedure. The Salisbury West division of the RF holds its annual congress today in the first of a series of divisional congresses leading up to the national congress in Bulawayo on September 14 and 15. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jul 79 p 1]

PHASING OUT OF TTLs--There would be less need for TTLs as tribal Africans became part of the commercial agricultural sector, the Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Rural Development, Mr George Nyandoro said in an interview here yesterday. Plans were being drawn up to make credit available to TTL farmers, and as efficiency and yields increased the area needed for traditional farming would decrease. "Those who adopt better methods will stay on the land and the dead wood will be absorbed by industry." The aim was to create an integrated agricultural community to replace the two existing sectors. "My Ministry, together with the Ministry of Agriculture, will soon see to it that the black and white farming community work in liaison and in many fields--planning, training, production." Mr Nyandoro, who was in Bulawayo to attend a reception at Government House last night, visited the Chipangali wild life orphanage in the afternoon. He returns to Salisbury today. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Jul 79 p 9]

NEW STUDENT MOVEMENT--A new national student movement to act as "a social and political mouthpiece for Zimbabwe students" is to be formally launched next month. Mr Nicholas Kitikiti, external representative of the Student Representative Council of the University of Rhodesia, said last week that the movement already had a following of more than 10 000 students. Students in secondary schools, colleges, universities and other higher education institutions formed the core of the movement's membership. Interested pupils in primary schools would however be entitled to associate membership. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 15 Jul 79 p 7]

BLACK URBAN WORKERS RUSHING TO LEGALIZE EMPLOYMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jul 79 p 3

[Article by Ian Thomas]

[Text]

SINCE the Government's amnesty for illegally employed Black workers was announced last week, administration offices have been besieged with requests to normalise illegal employment.

At administration board offices throughout the country, excepting the Western Cape where the amnesty does not apply, there has been a steady flow of illegally employed Black people seeking to regularise their positions.

The Chief Commissioner for the Witwatersrand yesterday issued a circular to administration boards, employers' organisations and Transkei and Bophuthatwana labour representatives re-iterating the Government's terms for the amnesty.

By  
**IAN THOMAS**

He said that all employers, who have Black employees in illegal employment should legalise the position of their employees before October 31, when the amnesty expires.

Workers who on July 31 have been employed with a particular employer for more than a year, or with more than one employer for more than three years in a particular prescribed area, will be given passes.

The Chief Commissioner said that there were no hard or fast rules about the registering of illegal employees, except that information given by employers would not be used to incriminate them, unless fraud could be

proved.

A spokesman for the West Rand Administration Board said in Johannesburg yesterday, that employers had nothing to fear by coming forward to register illegally employed Black people.

He said, however, that such employers would be liable for employment tax of R1,20 per month.

Asked whether he considered the imposition of the tax as a deterrent to registering, he said: "I think that payment of the tax is a small price to pay for having peace of mind where the use of illegal employees has been the case."

The spokesman said that the Government's amnesty had done a lot to take away much of the blame and criticism levelled from time to time at the Board.

CSO: 4420

## ALAN PATON: SHOULD SOLDIERS BE FIGHTING FOR APARTHEID?

Alan Paton Lecture

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Jul 79 p 3

[Article by Bob Hitchcock]

[Text]

BY BOB HITCHCOCK

Race Relations Correspondent

AUTHOR Alan Paton yesterday challenged the validity of young South Africans fighting against blacks in the operation area.

"Is South Africa worth fighting for?" he asked. "Can young white men go in good conscience to the border, against men who almost without exception are black and who believe they have a duty to liberate this country from its present rulers, and in particular from the oppression of its racial laws?"

Dr Paton posed these and many other contentious questions in Johannesburg last night when he delivered the Alfred and Winifred Hoernle Memorial Lecture to the 50th anniversary conference of the South African Race Relations Institute at the German School, Parktown.

Those racial laws, Alan Paton said, were made by the conqueror for the conquered; by the strong for the weak; by the rich for the poor — and, inevitably, by the white for the black.

Dr Paton went on: "I make no apology for asking these questions. They are being asked every day by young white people in this country. Nor would I conceal the fact that more of

these young people are English-speaking than are Afrikaans."

Let no Afrikaner derive satisfaction from that, he said. In 1959 many Afrikaners refused to fight for South Africa because, they argued, General Smuts had involved South Africa in a foreign war — that they would be fighting for their one-time conqueror Britain and for the British Empire.

"Just so in 1979," Alan Paton said, "many of our young white people argue that they would in fact be fighting for the National Party and for the maintenance of those racial laws which many of them find indefensible."

"When we go to the border what do we in fact fight for? The Foreign Minister (Mr Pik Botha) once said: 'I'll fight to the death for the right to exist, but not for an apartheid sign on a lift'."

"That's a very nice epigram, but it doesn't answer the question. We don't want to know about the sign in the lift. We want to know whether we can, in good conscience, go to the border to fight for the Separate Amenities Act and the Population Registration Act, the Mixed Marriages Act and the security Acts that give the Minister of Justice powers of life

and death over the citizens in our country."

Dr Paton recently saw in a newspaper a picture of the first young Indian South African to become an officer in the navy.

"I cannot help asking myself: What is he fighting for? Is he fighting for the Group Areas Act? And is the young coloured soldier for the destruction of District Six? And the young black soldier, is he fighting for a system of education that spent on him one-tenth of the amount that is spent on a white child?"

"Has the Afrikaner Nationalist built for himself a fortress so mighty, so impregnable that he will never get out of it? That it will in fact cease to be a fortress and become a prison so impregnable that there can be no liberation but by death?"

"And if a young man goes to the border to fight, is he in fact going there to defend a fortress that is indefensible?"

"I am not talking of these young men who have the simple view that they are going to fight for their country, or the simple view that the real enemy is communism. It's a comforting view to be able to take, for then one is saved the necessity of confronting injustice in one's own country," he said.

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Jul 79 p 10

[Editorial: "Putting Patriotism Into Perspective"]

[Text]

**A**DDRESSING the Race Relations conference in Johannesburg on Tuesday night, Dr Alan Paton was prepared to be expansive on an extremely delicate subject.

Delicate because it calls into question the whole matter of South African patriotism: where it begins and where it should end.

Dr Paton challenged the validity of young South Africans of whatever colour fighting against blacks in the operational area. He asked, particularly, whether it was moral for White youths to go to the border against men who almost without exception were black and who believed they had a duty to liberate this country from its present rules and, more specifically, from the oppression of its racial laws.

Those racial laws, the author said, were made by the conqueror for the conquered; by the strong for the weak; by the rich for the poor and, inevitably, by the white for the black.

He questioned the morality of a situation where black South Africans were, in effect, fighting to retain the Group Areas Act. Or for a system of education that spent on them one tenth of the amount spent on the average white child.

However delicate the subject may be, Dr Paton has good reason to raise it. It is a matter which is coming more and more under con-

sideration among the young people themselves who are called to defend our borders.

Why indeed should they fight — and die — to entrench a political party which still stands by such archaic laws as the Separate Amenities Act, the Population Registration Act, the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts and the various security Acts which are a major pillar of the National Party's power?

Sure, Dr Koornhof, Mr Pik Botha and others are now speaking in vague terms about the death of apartheid. Sure, the Wiehahn and Riekert commissions have influenced change in the right direction — though not as far as their own commissioners would have liked.

But when is it all going to happen, this lingering death of apartheid? And how do you square the statements of Dr Koornhof and company with those of Dr Treurnicht, while Dr Treurnicht remains a Cabinet Minister?

The test of the "dying apartheid" claim is as simple as looking about you. At the situation of the black people, coloureds and Indians. For them, pathetically little has changed.

Real change must come and come quickly if we are to stand united as South Africans against any external perils. Patriotism would then follow as a matter of course.

## Buthelezi on Black Enlistees

Johannesburg POST in English 29 Jun 79 p 26

[Text] Ulundi--The KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday said he could not talk meaningfully of apartheid as being dead so long as influx control was entrenched and applied to blacks only.

Addressing the National Council of Inkatha in Ulundi, he said with the worsening of the unemployment situation, the strengthening of influx control and the glut in the mining industry, blacks were forced to join the army.

He said it was ironical that the only openings that were now being offered were vacancies in the South African Defence Force. The influx laws had given blacks a "Hobson's choice."

"Blacks had accepted to defend the status quo and die in order that we remain within the shackles of bondage," he said. Inkatha with the present state of unemployment found it difficult to denigrate blacks who joined the army as "sell-outs."

## Deaths in Service

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jul 79 p 1

[Text]

A Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria yesterday described the violent death of four young national servicemen in less than a week as "a tragic and unfortunate series of events".

The latest death occurred on Sunday when 20-year old Gunner Henry Charles Holloway committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell at the Voortrekkerhoogte detention barracks.

Last week Defence Headquarters announced the death of:

● Rifleman A P Joubert of Sasolburg who died after a fight with another serviceman in a camp at Oudtshoorn.

● Rifleman Wayne Atherton (17) of Johannesburg who died after a shooting accident at a training camp at Jan Kempdorp.

● Rifleman Brian Heydenrych (20) of Benoni who committed suicide by hanging himself at the military camp in Upington.

All the incidents are being investigated by the Defence Force.

The Spokesman said that although the SADF is deeply concerned and distressed by the deaths, it must be kept in

mind that they have to deal with many thousands of men from all walks of life.

"When so many men are thrown together, there are bound to be casualties, fights, accidents and even suicides," he said.

Gunner Holloway, who's parents live in the small Northern Transvaal town of Pongol, had been in detention barracks for about two weeks when he died. He hanged himself from the bars of his cell window with his belt.

It is believed that Silasman Holloway was sentenced to a period of detention for failing to report for military duty.

Silasman Heydenrych hanged himself a few days after he had attempted to commit suicide by slitting his wrists.

CSO: 4420

EFFECTS OF EXTERNAL PRESSURE DISCUSSED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Jul 79 p 3

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

**BY PATRICK LAURENCE**  
Deputy Political Editor

**MOST** blacks are prepared to suffer the consequences of international pressure on South Africa for change, Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, said yesterday.

"It is true that they would be the first to suffer, yet are they living in comfort now," he asked at a "workshop" session at the 90th annual conference of the Institute of Race Relations.

"Most blacks argue that it would be far better to suffer for change than to go on suffering almost interminably."

Noting fears that external pressures did not always produce the intended results, Bishop Tutu said: "Pressures could be a calculated risk but they are the only peaceful means left and I advocate them."

He said foreign investments maintained the apartheid system and foreign investors should strive toward specific objectives, including:

• Housing black workers and their families in family units near their place of work.

• Full unionisation of their black workers.

• Substantial investment in black education and training across a broad spectrum of the black community and not merely for their black workers.

Mr John Barratt, director of the Institute of International Affairs, distinguished between international pressure which could compound, and pressure which could ease, the task of resolving racial conflicts.

"It seems that international pressure, to be helpful, needs to link in with internal developments," he said.

"(But) pressure which is unrelenting, which consists of a series of escalating demands and which grants no recognition to any positive movement achieved, is likely to cause counter-reaction and in the longer term be unproductive."

## LENASIA COMMITTEE MEETS WITH MINISTER

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by Graham Brown]

[Text]

LENASIA's management committee chairman, Mr Dennis Pillay, yesterday announced the fruits of a recent delegation to the Minister of Community Development in Cape Town earlier this month.

They include:

- Rehabilitation of houses in the semi-slum Thorneville area into four-room units with separate toilets, bathrooms and electricity.
- Allocation of all of Lenasia Extension 11 for the township's natural population growth, and part of Extension 10.
- Making houses available for sale in Extension 5, and in parts of Extensions 3 and 4.
- A new method of allocating land for shopping centre development that should lead to lower rentals and consequently lower retail prices.

Mr Pillay said he, fellow committee member Mr Ebrahim Minty and the director of Coloured and Asian Affairs, Mr Thys Wilmach, were warmly received by Mr Marais Steyn.

The Minister agreed to grant most of their requests.

Mr Pillay rejected claims by the Lenasia Housing Committee that the visit had been shrouded in secrecy and led to a split in the six-man management committee.

Other committee members confirmed they had been fully informed of the visit, and criticised only the three-week delay in making its achievements known.

The Thorneville Rehabilitation Scheme spells an end to one-room shacks, with communal outside taps and toilets, for nearly 600 families.

They will be moved to Extensions 10 and 11 during the rehabilitation, and only those who cannot afford the more expensive rentals will move back to Thorneville.

The allocation of houses to accommodate natural growth is seen as a particularly meaningful victory because the department had planned to use them for families resettled from white areas.

The LMC wanted priority for those families already in Lenasia driven to live in back yards and garages because of the housing shortage.

Mr Pillay sees one big problem remaining — the allocation of houses by the department without consultation with Indian leaders.

He wants the LMC involved in the allocations for natural growth.

"We would be happy to share responsibility. That would remove allegations of corruption," he said.

Mr Jason Jhina, also an LMC member, said he was "highly satisfied" that land for shopping centres will no longer be put out to tender.

Instead, the Department of Community Development will build the centres and give smaller traders the opportunity to buy shops under sectional title.

Mr Jhina said the "artificial shortage" of land meant syndicate tenderers offered unrealistically high prices for the land, then built shops and offices with correspondingly high rentals to recoup their investment.

Land for the Highpoint shopping complex in Extension 3 had been sold for more than three times its R25 000 value, he said, and a similar situation occurred with the Laljee complex in Extension 1.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### INTERNAL RELATIONS STUDY GROUP HOLDS CONFERENCE

#### Qoboza Address

Johannesburg POST in English 28 Jun 79 p 14

[Text of address by Percy Qoboza to conference of Study Group on Internal Relations]

[Text] It has become abundantly clear in the past few years, that there was a need for South Africa to seek a new political dispensation and an alternative to the present policy of separate development.

There are basically three major reasons why the present government policy is meeting with increasing resistance from blacks in our nation. They are:

The policy has been designed by whites for blacks and does not take into consideration black aspirations.

It is a policy based on race and has had the effect of giving racialism a respectability found in no other place in the world.

Its most terrifying aspects is the process in which people have been deprived of their South African citizenship and therefore their birthright.

When the policy was first evolved in the good old days of Dr D F Malan, people were quite unrepentant that they were developing a policy that would "keep the kaffir in his place while at the same time giving them the satisfaction of seeing the choice out of the land."

However, it was also a time when South Africa was beginning to feel little rumbling voices of disapproval from the international community. The collapse of many colonial empires on the continent, coupled with the establishment of independent black countries, began a new and vigorous rejection of apartheid, as it then was officially known.

South Africa, as a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, began to have to accept the process of sitting down with blacks at the same conference table as equals. A process that had a devastating political and sociological impact on this country. The black states, as could be expected, led the attack on this policy.

At the end, South Africa's continued membership of the Commonwealth of Nations began to be untenable. As it would be untenable to many international bodies with the passage of time.

Coinciding with these processes of isolation was the escalation internally of my own people's aspirations. Black political groups began to emerge around the country. They began vociferous campaigns aimed at destroying the whole concept of race in South Africa, which undermined their manhood and deprived them of their human dignity.

Their protests were almost all met with a violent reaction by the government which introduced some of the worst forms of legislation to deal with black resistance. But the more the Government tried to suppress our aspirations, the greater the danger of conflicts became.

It is important here to note that the traditional black political organisations in our country were committed to peaceful non-violent change. It was only after these organisations were banned and forced underground that they committed themselves to an armed struggle.

We are now faced today with an escalation of this point of view. A situation where violence has been given the credibility it does not deserve all because of intransigence.

Many of you will say to me that there have been real changes in South Africa in the past year or two. When people say that to me, I always respond by saying they must show me what changes they are talking about. After a moment's pause, they admit there has been very little change.

Let me tell you what changes have come into being:

My people--the affluent ones--can now happily sit down for a meal at the Carlton Hotel and other five-star institutions, but dare not dance there in terms of the law.

My less affluent fellowmen still have no permission to eat at moderately priced restaurants,

Dr Koornhof, as Minister of Sport, made it possible for us to play integrated soccer, but bear in mind that his colleague in the Cabinet, Dr A P Treurnicht, says this development is against the spirit of party policy and therefore unacceptable.

There are more black children in school today than at any time in the history of this country, but there are far less black children passing through matriculation than white children. There are even far less blacks graduating from universities compared to graduating whites.

The post offices are beginning to remove racialistic signs from counters and doors, but the police and prisons department says they will not remove them.

We need to look at our situation critically now and decide once and for all--and urgently--what alternatives we would have to embark on.

First we have to get away from the notion that blacks will permanently legislate for blacks. Those days are gone. We are going to have to devise a system that is going to involve all of our peoples in the decision-making processes of our nation.

The first place to begin is what I have desperately pleaded for in the past few years, the holding of a national convention, in which all of our people, representing all races, shades of opinion and every conceivable constituency, will have to draw up a national constitution acceptable to a large section of our people.

I am convinced that history will one day force us to hold a conference of that nature. I fear, however, that if we wait for that day, then it will be in an atmosphere where people talk in terms of "all or nothing."

A convention of this nature must tackle the burning issues of how to overcome white fear on the one hand and black anger and suspicion on the other.

One can understand the fear of the whites in relation to the numerical strength of the blacks. But I must also say that there are far too many people in this country who hide behind the facade of this fear to justify the perpetration of inhuman and insulting policies.

But I must also recognise genuine fears and therefore envisage a national constitution that will guarantee, in a Bill of Rights, the rights not of groups, but of individuals.

#### A Spirit of Hope

All those who believe in orderly government and all those who believe in law and order--not law and order as understood by the former Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger--but law and orders as perceived by all peace and justice-loving people in the world, will place a heavy reliance on such a bill and even greater reliance on the courts of the land.

We must ensure that business houses refusing to serve any individual because of the colour of their skin, will have their licences revoked.

We must ensure that any employer who refuses to employ a person for reasons other than merit and uses colour as a criterion, must be brought before the courts and punished.

If my people can see a vigorous and aggressive onslaught against racism and racist, with all the institutions of the State geared towards eradicating this terminal menace in our society, it will immediately instill a spirit of hope and confidence in the future of their country.

Many South Africans throw up their hands in horror when the question of universal franchise is touched upon. There have been in some quarters a suggestion that blacks are not trained to using their vote responsibly and would therefore be manipulated by communists and other related goggas that are the preserve of white South African preoccupations.

This is arrogant and most insulting attitude; a monumental smokescreen to hide the real motives for denying people their inalienable right.

To say that a railway shunter is more responsible and knowledgeable than a black medical doctor in exercising his vote is an insult that must be surely ranked high in the eyes of God.

Other freedoms that must become basic and entrenched in our constitution are:

Right of association and assembly.

Right of a free and independent Press to communicate.

Right of workers to collective bargaining.

Right to worship.

Right of movement.

Right of land and home ownership.

Right to privacy.

Right to be heard by a competent court of law within 24 hours of apprehension by the police.

I hope that we as blacks will be big and magnanimous enough to take our white brothers along to that freedom. We have a lot to teach white people, I realise that responsibility, too. We have to teach white South Africans what Christian charity is all about.

## Phatudi Remarks

Johannesburg POST in English 28 Jun 79 p 23

[Text]

**DR CEDRIC PHATUDI**, Chief Minister of Lebowa, yesterday accused the South African Government of opening its coffers to black homelands that opt for independence, and depriving others of funds.

He was addressing the Johannesburg conference of the newly-formed Study Group on Internal Relations.

Dr Phatudi said Lebowa would not accept independence within the

present political framework.

"The central government is holding out different carrots to induce the so-called black states to accept independence, such as the withholding of land earmarked for the so-called black states and of legal and political powers.

Dr Phatudi said: "We find that as soon as any of these states accepts independence, the treasury coffers of the central government suddenly open as of magic, and there is no lack of funds for in-

frastructural works, parliament and government buildings and ministerial residences — all the trappings of the so-called independence game.

"For those states who do not want to accept independence, funds are not available for urgent development projects due to the "poor economic situation," he said.

He called for a federal political system in which each state would formulate its policies.

"The federal state of Lebowa will abolish the last vestiges of apartheid," he said.

## Gazankulu Minister's Statement

Johannesburg POST in English 28 Jun 79 p 23

[Text]

**BLACK** people would accept nothing less than full participation in the higher level of government, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

He was opening the inaugural conference of the New Study Group on Internal Relations.

"In the eyes of black people, apartheid is a

policy which, having grown from political expedience and fear, is both morally indefensible and morally depraved."

He said that despite apartheid's positive qualities and contributions to the preservation of ethnic groups,

"it is essentially divisive and therefore evil and unacceptable."

This message "must be brought home to the general white public who have been nurtured to believe in its goodness, during the last three decades."

He called for a new political philosophy that would embrace all racial groups without one dominating the other.

# COLORED COUNCIL STATES POSITION ON CONSTITUTION TALKS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Jun 79 p 3

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text]

THE EXECUTIVE of the Coloured Representative Council (CRC) has told the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that it is not prepared to give evidence before the Schabusch Constitutional Select Committee.

The committee — under the chairmanship of the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schabusch — meets for the first time on July 23 to hear evidence on the Government's constitutional proposals.

But Mr Norman Middleton, a CRC executive member and deputy leader of the Labour Party, said yesterday the fact that the executives had decided to ignore the select committee did not prevent individual members of the council from appearing before it.

"But as far as we are concerned we will only negotiate directly with the Prime Minister or the Government, and then only on a basis of the Du Preez Committee's constitutional recommendations," he said.

Among the Du Preez Committee's recommendations was a unitary system of government with a one man, one vote base.

The committee also recommended that blacks outside the homelands should be included in any new dispensation.

The Government's constitu-

tional proposals, based on blueprints drawn up by a Cabinet committee headed by Mr Botha before he became Prime Minister, include a three tier Parliamentary system.

Meanwhile, the SA Indian Council's special constitutional committee has completed its work.

The chairman of the committee and the council, Dr A M Moolah, said in Durban that a memorandum containing the committee's proposals would be sent to members before July 4.

Later in July the full council would meet to discuss them, after which evidence would be given before the Schabusch Committee.

Although he declined to reveal the committee's findings, Dr Moolah stressed that all blacks outside the independent homelands should have the same status as coloureds and Indians.

• A member of the Schabusch Committee — who asked not to be named — said the target was to have legislation to change the constitution ready in time for submission to Parliament next year.

But he doubted whether there would be enough time to hear and evaluate the evidence and draw up recommendations to meet the 1980 Parliamentary session deadline.

SOUTH AFRICA

DELEGATION OF POWER TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES URGED

Johannesburg POST in English 29 Jun 79 p 11

[Text] A call for the Natal Provincial Administration to be given the power to negotiate directly with KwaZulu on economic affairs has been mooted by Dr Lawrence McCrystal, chairman of the KwaZulu Development Corporation.

At the same time the Durban economist strongly criticised the present system whereby Pretoria dealt directly with the KwaZulu Government.

"I believe that this is an unsatisfactory arrangement. It will lead to misunderstandings, and might even lead to tension where the issues become highly controversial," he said during an address to the Pinetown/New Germany chamber of industries.

Dr McCrystal said Natal had the anomalous situation where the KwaZulu Government had more powers than the province.

"It would be a far more satisfactory arrangement in my view, if greater powers were delegated either to the Natal Provincial Administration or to demarcated states, so that the various elements comprising Natal and KwaZulu can negotiate with each other on an equal footing.

"The fortunes of Natal and KwaZulu are too closely inter-related for the future relations to be left on the present basis whereby people in Pretoria determine the outcome, for Natal, of the various developments which will take place within KwaZulu.

Dr McCrystal emphasised that he was criticising the system and not the competence of officials.

"This proposal is not out of line with the Government's present line of thinking," he said.

Mr McCrystal said the Government had gone a long way in decentralising substantial powers to the black states.

"What I am in fact arguing for is that this process be continued in respect of the white, Indian and coloured groups in Natal," he said.

South Africa, he said, should "decentralise for liberty." The only powers which should be held at some central point should include overall financial and monetary policy, defence, foreign relations, higher courts of justice, higher education and transport and communications.

CSO: 4420

# HORWOOD PRESENTS OPTIMISTIC ECONOMIC FORECAST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jul 79 p 3

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

**THE Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, yesterday painted an encouraging, optimistic and positive view for the country's economic future — particularly in the world market place — and predicted a golden future for gold.**

Newly returned from his usual post-parliamentary, intensive tour of Europe's financial and political capitals, Senator Horwood made a number of significant points in Pretoria yesterday.

He said:

- he had not gone to Europe specifically to look for money, but plenty of investment capital was available;
- the country's trade balance this year would probably show an alltime record surplus;
- there was an ever-increasing demand and optimistic future for the country's gold in the world's overall unsure economic climate; and

● big offers of private overseas investment capital were streaming into the country under the new financial rand scheme.

On the other side of the coin, he said:

- there were no plans to exempt essential foodstuffs and other goods from GST, or to increase transport subsidies unless a crisis situation arose.

Senator Horwood said that during his trip, he had encountered a positive attitude towards South Africa and Zimbabwe Rhodesia in particular, and optimism expressed for peace in Southern Africa on the whole — linked to recognition of the subcontinent's importance to the West.

Everywhere he had met with interest in South Africa's fiscal policies and heard admiration expressed on the discipline being exercised in this regard.

This was clearly reflected in the country's healthy surplus in its balance of payments, he said.

An "overriding confidence" existed generally in the country's gold, with underlying factors making a strong market for the product. One of the biggest factors in increased gold buying was the escalating inflation rate which created a strong investment and speculation demand.

Many overseas countries were interested in the country's Sasol projects — and

were asking themselves and other countries why they had not thought of doing the same thing.

There had been "great interest in the new financial rand", with about R280 million in private overseas investment capital having been cleared by the Reserve Bank for entry to South Africa since July.

Senator Horwood said that if the gap in the financial rand discount rate eventually narrowed to closing point, this would signify the success of the scheme.

Asked if he would consider exempting essential foodstuffs from GST, he said the GST policy had been evolved after very careful and considered study.

If foodstuffs were excluded, the rate would have to go up on other items. Once exceptions were made for "essential items", demands and requests would be made for exceptions for many other items.

"We feel the public as a whole is better off by our throwing the tax over as wide a field as possible", said Senator Horwood.

SOUTH AFRICA

ETHANOL PLANT FOR TRANSKEI UNDER STUDY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jul 79 p 11

[Text] Umtata--A feasibility study for the establishment of an ethanol-producing plant on the northeastern coast of Transkei has been agreed upon by the Transkei Government and two European companies, says a paper prepared by the Transkei Institute for Business Management.

A spokesman for the consortium conducting the study said if the plant were built, it would cost between R50-million and R100-million. If the anticipated maximum output of about 280,000 litres of spirit a day were maintained, the project could provide 12,000 litres of spirit a day were maintained, the project could provide 12,000 jobs.

The proposed plant would be primarily geared towards export to South Africa.

The consortium, which represents Italian and Dutch interests, is expected to complete its investigations within two months and then decide whether to go ahead with the project.

The study will have to determine whether the area, which is between Lusikisiki and Port Edward, is suitable for sugar production for the primary purpose of ethanol production.

Dr G Schucker, a director of Hulleys, which is engaged in tests on sugar cane in the Pondoland area, declined at the weekend to confirm or deny that his company had already supplied its initial results to the Transkeian Government.--SAPA

CSO: 4420

## SOUTH AFRICA

### WORK OF CENTRAL CONSOLIDATION COMMITTEE DISCUSSED

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 8 Jun 79 p 6

[Text] Capetown--The Central Consolidation Committee ought to have a good deal of its work completed by the end of this year, according to the chairman of the committee, Piet du Plessis (Nationalist Party, Lydenburg).

The committee met for the first time yesterday for the purpose of planning its activities. At this moment it is impossible to say when the work will be completed, stated Du Plessis, but at any rate the ball is now rolling as it should.

It is hoped that as time goes by a draft plan will be drawn up and this will then also be submitted to the regional committees so that the local communities will also have a say.

However, for the time being the work of the Central Consolidation Committee is for the experts who are gathering research information, investigation results and other information, even outside of their own ranks. In order to facilitate their work, 32 members were included into seven committees of specialists yesterday.

Among the committees of specialists, there is one for the financial aspects under the chairmanship of Dr Joop de Loor, one for economic affairs under Dr Simon Brand, for state security and strategy under Gen Magnus Malan, political aspects under Pro Chris Hanekom, for agriculture under Dr F. le Roux, for planning under Piet Pretorius, and one for mining and resources under A. W. S. Schuman.

They will be meeting on a monthly basis with the Commission for Collaboration and Development for the purpose of reporting.

It will not be until the work of the committees of specialists is completed that the entire Consolidation Committee will meet again. In order to increase the committee's proficiency still further, many additional experts are involved.

7964  
CSO: 4408

PAPERS DISCUSS TREURNICHT-KOORNHOF EXCHANGE

'DIE VOLKSBLAD' Comment

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 29 Jun 79 p 26

[Editorial]

[Text] We are sticking to what we said yesterday about two interpretations of NP policy — Dr Koornhof's in Washington and Dr A P Treurnicht's reaction to it — not being opposed but complementary.

What we would like to come back to, having reviewed the whole issue, is the wrong method adopted by Dr Treurnicht in this instance.

Seen in retrospect, Dr Treurnicht threw an unnecessary spanner into the works. Had he acquainted himself with the full text of Dr Koornhof's speech before reacting, he would certainly not have acted as he did.

To say that newspaper reports about Dr Koornhof's speech were distorted is not a reasonable argument, for no report can repeat everything a speaker has said. It only sums up certain highlights

and newsworthy statements.

Apart from this, it is not in the interests of the NP that an impression of serious policy differences at ministerial level should be created. He could have reserved judgment until he had investigated the matter in depth.

Were there differences in policy interpretation, the Cabinet and the Prime Minister would surely be the logical institutions for thrashing out the matter and gaining a clearer view of it.

Instead of allaying misunderstanding, as we originally thought, Dr Treurnicht's behaviour has other consequences which have sown more uncertainty.

We believe he himself will admit he handled the matter wrongly. We hope that with this the matter is ended and that no further loose ends will remain.

'SUNDAY EXPRESS' Comment

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 29 Jun 79 p 26

[Editorial]

[Text] At a time when White politics traditionally enter a hiatus with the rising of Parliament, things are seething inside the National Party. And that may well prove the most promising sign from a session in which the flame of verligtheid briefly burnt brighter, only to be all but doused.

This week's open clash between Dr Andries Treurnicht and Dr Piet Koornhof, with the Prime Minister coming down on Dr Koornhof's side, is encouraging because it publicly drew the battle lines in the party where they belong — on the issue of race discrimination.

True. Dr Koornhof's American speech is by no means a watershed, especially while it remains mere words. Equally true, Dr Treurnicht has already blurred his attack in characteristic fashion with qualifications.

But this is undeniably where the fundamental rift in the party lies, where the break has to come if the verligtes are ever to do more than just talk about change. This week's clash, even if papered over, will force matters closer to a head.

There are various possible motives for Dr Treurnicht's action. One is that he feels himself strong enough publicly to force the hand of the verligtes. The more likely explanation, however, was hinted at by Dr Treurnicht's statement that he was under pressure to speak out. Exactly. Dr Treurnicht is in a powerful posi-

tion as Transvaal leader, but he is not invulnerable. He has swallowed repeated snubs from Mr P W Botha; he has seen racial concessions made that are anathema to his verkrampte followers. Looming over him, too, is the spectre of a political comeback by the more charismatic verkrampte crown prince, Dr Connie Mulder, whose supporters provide Dr Treurnicht with his power base.

Having been forced to confront Dr Koornhof, Dr Treurnicht's backpedalling will not do him much good among his supporters. In the past, while still relatively powerless, duck-and-weave tactics stood him in good stead. But, like a boxer who has found his opening, he now has to land his power punch — or be forced back against the ropes.

#### 'BEELD' Comment

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 29 Jun 79 p 27

#### [Editorial]

#### [Text]

A strange situation has been created in the National Party's policy of relations.

The senior minister handling it explains overseas in what direction Government policy for Black people is developing. At home he is repudiated by a new minister who was not even in the Cabinet when decisions concerning the official journey were taken.

To mention a single example: Dr Koornhof said, among other things, that apartheid as understood by the Americans was dead. This in no way differs from what the Prime Minister himself has on occasion said in the Assembly. But Dr Treurnicht finds fault with it. Apartheid is not dead, says he.

A Cabinet is surely a team that presents a united front, whatever differences may exist among its members. They discuss their problems with each other.

Unfortunately this did not happen here. What Dr Koornhof said is in perfect line with developing National Party policy. But had he been guilty of heresy even, we would still have expected his

colleagues to reserve their comments until they were completely sure of exactly what he had said. That, after all, is the least of what being a colleague means.

Why did Dr Treurnicht do this? Nobody is, after all, compelled to react instantly to everything he reads. It is possible to remain silent until the position has been explained.

He told an Opposition paper there had been "strong insistence from various circles" that he should speak as he did. In saying this he created an impression of disunity in the National Party which the Opposition is already exploiting. In Black communities where Dr Koornhof's onerous task lies, the repudiation creates doubt about the Government's serious intention of fulfilling its promises.

Dr Treurnicht would have done far better to discuss an urge to speak out against a colleague with his Prime Minister. He would have spared the National Party considerable embarrassment.

POLICE MINISTER: TERRORIST THREAT STILL SERIOUS

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 29 Jun 79 p 1

[Text]

South Africa would not allow any terrorist group to operate against it from Zimbabwe Rhodesian soil, the Minister of Police and Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange said in Grahamstown, Eastern Cape, last week.

The Government was not under any false illusions about the security situation and the position in Zimbabwe Rhodesia was of "tremendous concern", he said. If law and order were to collapse there, South Africa would have to prepare for a second front on its northern border.

Mr Le Grange said the SWA/Namibia security situation was also serious. The

onslaught against South Africa was being intensified and Black youth especially, was being singled out for priority treatment.

The South African African National Congress received large sums of money from UN agencies and during the past year received more than R7-million from other governments and donors — most of the aid came from Norway and Sweden.

The Pan African Congress used Radio Dar es Salaam, the BBC and the Voice of America for a concentrated propaganda operation against South Africa, Mr Le Grange said.

CSO: 4420

HORWOOD DISCUSSES CREDIT, ECONOMIC GROWTH

Foreign Loans

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Jul 79 p 22

[Text]

**FRANKFURT. —** South Africa already has the R200-million sum which was budgeted for foreign borrowings in the current fiscal year, Finance Minister Owen Horwood said.

He said the Republic still has a good deal of the \$150-million it raised through a five-year Eurocredit in November last year, which together with other borrowings including \$7100-million raised recently, means there is no pressure to raise further money.

**Holding back**

Sen. Horwood said South Africa at present cannot take up all the funds offered, as it does not wish to draw on more than actually needed.

**Value dropping**

The Republic is even more under-borrowed of short-term debt, over the past 18

months by the Reserve Bank, the Government and the private sector, he said.

He noted the ratio of all interest paid abroad to the value of exports is less than one-to-five and dropping as exports are rising substantially.

Sen. Horwood said he has not been seeking funds during his present trip to Europe.

**Rapid development**

South Africa is developing fairly rapidly, investing strongly in exploiting energy from coal, however, and is therefore always interested in developments in the capital markets and in the possibility of drawing on foreign capital, he said.

He noted there is no doubt the general climate regarding South Africa has improved considerably compared with a year or two ago.

## Economic Growth

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Jul 79 p 22

[Text]

**FRANKFURT.** — South Africans hopes for economic growth rising to 4 percent on an annual basis by the end of this year or just after, from current levels at just over 2,5 percent, Sen Owen Horwood said.

He said the outlook is good this year for the country's balance of payments which showed a strong current account surplus around R3 500-million at an annual rate in the first few months of this year.

Sen. Horwood, who was leaving for

London on the last stage of a visit to Europe, noted the current value of South Africa's total exports, even excluding gold bullion and coin sales, is greater than that of its imports, including oil.

The general outlook for the economy is not too bad at present, but there is some concern about the oil situation which has resulted in South Africa's increasingly concentrating on production of its own oil and petroleum products from coal, he said. — *Reuters*.

## Foreign Exchange Controls

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 29 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by Colin Campbell, deputy financial editor of THE STAR, writing in the 22 edition of the paper]

[Text]

**Bankers and foreign exchange dealers have given a broad welcome to the latest liberalisation of South Africa's previously strict foreign exchange control measures, announced in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood.**

One positive effect of the freer use of financial rands and the greater ability for would-be emigrants to take their cash out of South Africa should be a strengthening of the South African currency, if only because the new measures demonstrate that there is a less hysterical attitude about exporting capital from South Africa.

Under Senator Horwood's measures, emigrants can now take out all their funds — the first R3 000 only may be taken out at the commercial exchange rate while the balance, up to R100 000 per family, will have to flow through the Financial Rand market.

In effect this means that — with a discount presently of around 23 per cent — a family with assets of R20 000 will be able to take R3 000 at the official exchange rate and the remaining R17 000 at a discount, effectively meaning that the R17 000 is stripped down to an equivalent of R13 090.

As in the past, it will still be necessary to obtain the necessary exchange control permission for such transfers, and considering requests for such transfers the authorities will apply the same criteria as in the past, the Minister announced.

Because outward capital movements which moved through the financial rand market

were different to those being channelled through the commercial rand market, and did not affect the official gold and other foreign reserves negatively. "deserving cases could in future be more readily approved."

A Barclays Bank spokesman suggested that now emigrants will be allowed to take their funds out, even though they had to assume the discount, it should stop any black market operating.

The president of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, Mr Richard Lurie, in welcoming the new measures said that it showed a more competent attitude.

It was not possible to guess what impact the new measures would have on the financial rand market, but as the Reserve Bank had recently indicated there had been a steady build-up in demand for financial rands — run-

ning to as high as R220-m — since the publication of the De Kock Commission's report.

Other bankers were pleased with the abolition of all curbs on overseas assets of immigrants. Previously all overseas assets had to be declared to the Reserve Bank which had the right to require that after a three-year residence in South Africa, liquid funds be brought into South Africa.

This requirement was seen by many as a restrictive measure and as a disadvantage to would-be immigrants.

In introducing the measures Senator Horwood said: "SA will need the managerial and technical talents of newcomers in the years ahead and I wish to make it more attractive for them to assist us in building up SA and making it prosperous."

GOVERNMENT MAY INCREASE BUS SERVICE SUBSIDIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Jul 79 p 5

[Text]

**CAPE TOWN. —** The Government is investigating ways of easing the burden on commuters hit by bus-fare increases.

The Secretary for Transport, Mr A B Eksteen, said yesterday bus-users would have to play their part in paying for fuel price increases, but his department was searching for a formula "to ease the additional financial burden on bus companies and commuters caused by fuel price rises".

This could be done by a

direct subsidy to bus operators to offset partly the effect of higher fuel bills, or by a direct fare subsidy for White commuters and an increase in the fare subsidy for other groups.

Black and Coloured commuters already get R50-million a year in subsidies on fares from the Urban Transportation Fund. The Railways subsidise third class train fares by another R50-million a year.

Mr Eksteen emphasised that ideas to give commuters a better deal and proposals to encourage use of public

transport in the fuel crisis were still being investigated.

"All these questions are in the melting pot," he said.

"I cannot tell the government what to do — I can only make proposals."

Mr Eksteen had previously disclosed that for the first time this year the Government had made funds available to city councils for improving bus services.

Johannesburg had received R4-million of the total, Pretoria R648 000, Cape Town R30 000, Durban R777 000 and Port Elizabeth R82 500. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

## SOUTH AFRICA

### BRIEFS

**CHALLENGE TO CHURCH COUNCIL**--Reverend Sam Buti, president of the South African Council of Churches, yesterday rebuffed allegations that the SACC was on a revolutionary course because of its association with the World Council of Churches. The allegations were made at the ninth general synod of the black Nederduitse Geformeerde Kerk in Africa (NGKA) which ended in Umgababa, Durban, this week. The study committee from the Orange Free State, led by Reverend N W Basson, actuary of the NGKA synod, had called on the church to withdraw its membership of the South African Council of Churches. If accepted, the motion would have meant that Reverend Buti should relinquish his position with the SACC. "The motion was defeated unanimously. The SACC does not have a particular theology but is merely concerned with social evils like racism and discrimination," Rev Buti said. He said most churches throughout the world were concerned with social order. "They are all opposed to evils," he said. He denied that the SACC had a revolutionary cause and that the World Council of Churches was instrumental in forming the SACC. "The SACC was formed before the WCC and was called the Christian Council of Churches," said Rev Buti. The SACC, he said, "was not financing terrorism." [Text] [Johannesburg POST in English 28 Jun 79 p 8]

**PLANNED HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION**--Academics and practising lawyers are to form a South African Human Rights Commission in the near future. This was disclosed by Professor Marius Wiechers in a recent legal journal of the University of South Africa. The commission would promote human rights, he said. Prof Weichers said the formation of the commission was decided after the first international conference on human rights held in Cape Town earlier in the year. The conference was attended by local and overseas academics and law professors. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Jun 79 p 5]

**AMBASSADOR TO BOPHUTHATSWANA**--The Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday announced in Pretoria the appointment of Dr Willie Vosloo, National Party Member of Parliament for Brentwood, as Ambassador to BophuthaTswana. He will succeed Mr Gerrie Wessels who is to retire. As a Member of Parliament, Dr Vosloo served on various commissions and had a special interest in health, foreign affairs and bantu affairs. He also served on the committees

of the parliamentary caucus groups. From 1968 until 1970 he visited various African states including Malawi and Madagascar. In 1973 he was a member of the delegation to the United Nations. Until last month's cabinet reshuffle, Dr Vosloo was Deputy Minister of the then Department of Plural Relations and Development.--SAPA [Excerpts] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Jul 79 p 5]

**CLOTHING INDUSTRY PAY INCREASE**--Workers in the clothing industry get a 7 1/2 percent increase in their pay packets from July 1 but black workers will still get much less than their white colleagues. According to an agreement signed by the white and registered Garment Workers Union and employers in the clothing industry an overall 7 1/2 percent increase was granted to all categories of workers. The increase is from July 1. A further seven and a half and five percent increase will be introduced on July 1 next year and July 1, 1981 respectively. For a beginner who earns R11 a week, he will now earn R12 to the new agreement. This brings it to R48 a month. A skilled worker who earns R30.50, will now earn R32.80. That will be R101.20 a month. The president of the Garment Workers' Union, Mrs Lucy Mvubelo said they were aware that their members were being paid far below the minimum living level. She said her union had negotiated for a basic salary of R250 a month for its workers but this was not approved by the different factory managements. She told POST that she and other officials of her union have been fighting for the past years for better payment. According to Mrs Mvubelo, her union has more than 19,000 members throughout the country. She said 16,500 were black. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg POST in English 29 Jun 79 p 3]

**GOLD PRODUCTION**--South African gold production fell to 58,698 kilos (1.89-million ounces) in June from 60,586 kilos (1.95-million ounces) in May and compared with 57,985 kilos in June last year (1.86-million ounces), Chamber of Mines figures show. Production in the first six months of the year was 351,826 kilos (11.31-million ounces) against 249,552 (11.24-million) in the corresponding period last year.--REUTER [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jul 79 p 17]

**LOST SODIUM CYANIDE**--The 56 kg of sodium cyanide poison missing since last week was definitely not in South Africa, the chief of the CID, Lieutenant-General J F Kleinhaus, said yesterday. After a thorough investigation together with officials of the Department of Health it was established that the poison was awash in the Indian Ocean between Beira and Durban. General Kleinhaus said the investigation had been made by the head of the forensic unit, Brigadier Lothar Neethling, and officials of the Health Department. "Brigadier Neethling and an expert on toxic poisons investigated all possibilities. It was found the poison had not been stolen but that the drums had been damaged on board the ship," General Kleinhaus said. "After thorough investigation we have every reason to believe the poison was washed into the sea when the hold of the ship in which the poison was shipped to South Africa was cleaned out after leaving Durban for Beira," General Kleinhaus said.--SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jul 79 p 5]

**ECONOMIC RESEARCH PROJECTS**--The Bureau for Economic Politics and Analysis at the University of Pretoria has completed and published two research projects on **THE ECONOMY AND THE PEOPLE** (available only in Afrikaans), published by Mercabank, and **HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA**, which is obtainable from the bureau. The main theme is the need for an acceptable growth in the supply of skilled labour to support the highest possible economic growth rate in terms of the available natural resources. The general conclusion reached is that industrial training of Blacks, Asians and Coloureds is the answer to the shortage of skilled labour. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 29 Jun 79 p 12]

**COST OF LIVING INCREASE**--Figures released by the Department of Statistics show that between April 1970 and May this year, there was a dramatic rise in the cost of living, reports THE STAR. The largest increases were servants' wages (220,2 percent), education (201,5), coffee and tea (217,4), fish (214,2) and transport running costs (211,2 percent). Transport is certain to be significantly affected by the new price of petroleum products. The smallest increases were communications (56,8 percent), medical care and household appliances (both 74,8) and furniture (77,3 percent). Housing went up 101,5 percent, clothing (108,2), cigarettes and tobacco (108,2), liquor (132), footwear (163,5) and fuel and power (186 percent). [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 29 Jun 79 p 3]

**LOST SODIUM CYANIDE SHIPMENT**--A top executive of a South African chemicals importing company last night appealed to anyone responsible to "come clean" and say where a missing part consignment of 54 kg of lethal sodium cyanide was. Mr Leith Pleass of the firm, Nocolas Lovasz, said a mere 50 milligrams of the poison, which had been imported for ore-processing, was sufficient to kill a person within seconds. "Thus in theory the missing consignment of 54 kg has the potential to kill at least one million people," Mr Pleass said. A nationwide search for the consignment, which went missing between Durban and Johannesburg, was continuing with the South African Railways, ships' agents and forwarders all disclaiming responsibility for the loss. Mr Pleass said that he believed that possibly some "untidy work" by workmen had resulted in the stainless steel drum being punctured somewhere between the off-loading from the ship at Durban harbour and the placing of the drums in a special container unit of the Railways. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Jul 79 pp 1,2]

PERSKOR EXECUTIVES RESHUFFLE--Four senior newspaper executives in the Perskor Group have been promoted, the chairman of the board of directors, Mr Marius Jooste, said yesterday. Dr P. G. du Piessis' promotion from assistant editor of DIE TRANSVALER to editor-in-chief of the Pretoria afternoon newspaper HOOFSTAD, takes effect on September 1, 1979. Mr A.S. Lake, the present editor-in-chief of HOOFSTAD, is to be posted to Cape Town where he will be group editor of Perskor's extensive interests in the Cape. Mr Dirk Richard, editor-in-chief of DIE VADERLAND, has announced his decision to retire in two years' time and Mr Harold Pakendorf, editor-in-chief of OGGENDBLAD in Pretoria, is to be his successor. Mr Pakendorf will be transferred to DIE VADERLAND from September 1, 1979. Mr Richard will remain editor-in-chief in conjunction with Mr Pakendorf until his retirement. Mr Thus Human, Perskor bureau chief in London, will become editor-in-chief of OGGENDBLAD. Mr Herman Synman, assistant editor of OGGENDBLAD, will be acting editor until Mr Human returns from London. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Jul 79 p 3]

CS0: 4420

## SWAZILAND

### BRIEFS

CONTAINER SHIPPING SERVICE--A full-scale container shipping service for Swaziland operating between Matsapa, near Manzini, and its export markets of Europe comes into service on Monday, July 16. This service has been developed jointly by Safmarine on behalf of the Europe/South and South-East Africa Conference, Royal Swazi Railways and the South African Railways and Harbours. Swaziland exporters will now enjoy the full benefits which containerisation offers. Exports from Swaziland are increasing steadily and it is anticipated that between 400 and 500 export containers will be leaving the country within the next two years. Imports from Europe are at a low level. Swaziland's exports are mainly canned fruit and meat, furniture, honey and TV sets. The export of paper pulp in containers is being investigated at present. Since the completion of the railway line between Matsapa via Golela to Richards Bay and from there on to Durban at the end of last year, exports went in breakbulk form to Durban where they were packed into containers. In future containers will be packed at point of cargo origin in Swaziland. Breakbulk cargo took ten to twelve days to reach Durban harbour. Containers will reach the Durban container quay within three days. [Text]  
[Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Jul 79 p 22]

CSO: 4420

## GAP BETWEEN ZANZIBAR'S AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL, OUTPUT NOTED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Jul 79 p 6

[Text]

ZANZIBAR's lush tropical vegetation, with its rich greens and leafy canopies, quickly seduces any visitor. The variety of crops on the island is surprising. Everything seems to grow — spice trees, rambutans, durians, mangoes, and an impressive array of other tropical delights.

Although you can find this abundance on the island, it soon becomes apparent that crops are not cultivated to any great extent and that there is an enormous gap between the island's agricultural potential and its actual production. The number of untended plots, abandoned plantations, and hectares of land left fallow testify to a deteriorating — not a growing — resource.

Zanzibar is a small island off the East African coast, economically dependent on mainland Tanzania with which it is also politically united. Most of its 1,660 square kilometres of land is very fertile. Rainfall is abundant and well distributed throughout the year, and groundwater supplies are plentiful. The island's topography also favours agriculture: the land is level and the soil is easily plowed except in the coastal coral regions where the ground is rough and rocky.

The climate is also well suited to the cash crops such as cloves, nutmeg, and cardamom on which the island's economy has been based for many years. Although it would be possible to grow other crops, irrigated rice or other staple foods for local consumption and export, Zanzibar is not self-sufficient but must import foodstuffs at great cost.

## Landless

The clouded agricultural picture is closely linked to the land-use practices on the island. Before the 1964 revolution and union with Tanzania Zanzibar's land was in the hands of a few powerful families, mainly of Arabic, Chirazi (people of Persian origin), and Indian descent. The large farms were managed as plantations. Cloves and other spices were the most important crops and fit in well with Zanzibar's thriving trading life. Zanzibar was then a wealthy, bustling centre.

But only a few benefited from this prosperity. The majority of Zanzibaris were landless, and either lived on sections of land leased or borrowed from a landlord, or survived as fishermen or tradesmen. Few actually worked on plantations because cheap labour was imported from mainland Tanzania.

In 1964, the year of the revolution and independence, the situation changed drastically. Soon after the Sultan's overthrow, a programme of land reform was instituted. The government confiscated all lands and distributed them among the landless. Every man had the right to own a three-acre plot, and former landowners were reallocated portions of their land according to the number of people in their families — and their political affiliation. The government kept many of the large and prosperous properties intact, however, and large tracts of land bearing coconut palms for copra production, clove, nutmeg, cardamom, and sugar plantations, grazing land for

dairy herds, and rice valleys are now under government management.

This somewhat random system of land redistribution has not proved satisfactory, however. A great deal of prime agricultural land was allotted to the politically favoured, to speculators, and to city dwellers who had no intention of tending

their plots. Every year since 1964, the government has therefore tightened the controls on land distribution. Today, an applicant for land must first ask permission from the party chairman of his village for temporary use of an unoccupied plot. A crop inspector from the Ministry of Agriculture will later assess whether or not the land has been put to good use. The government has recently begun reclaiming unused land. Nevertheless, more than a third of Zanzibar's land is covered with weeds... a garden of Eden left fallow.

The three-acre limit on land ownership has also posed problems. Farmers must support their families on parcels of land barely large enough to meet their needs. Staples are grown intercropped in combination: Cassava, yams, sweet potatoes, and a few vegetables. Any surplus production is sold, but farmers do not set out to plant crops for market. In years of shortages, they make do without a cash income and wait

for better times. The pattern does not change, as the farmers do not practice crop rotation, nor do they readily accept new improved cropping methods... there is no room for experimentation or the risks that accompany it.

It is the "imported" labourers from mainland Tanzania who supply markets with fruit and vegetables. Unlike the local islanders, they are experienced cash crop farmers. They rent land and interplant crops that have a market value: cucumbers, pumpkins, groundnuts, ginger, pepper and other spices, bananas, citrus and other fruit. But as they only occupy the land on a temporary lease there is little concern for proper management of the land. Permanent tree cover is not properly maintained, nor are crop rotation and soil preservation practices followed. Crops follow one another according to the seasons, not long-term agronomic or resource-conserving considerations. It is little wonder that the returns

from the clove tree, the "Atlas" supporting Zanzibar's economy, are decreasing each year.

In the coral regions, land use practices are as different from the rest of the island as is the land. Farmers in central and northern districts are blessed with rich soil, abundant rainfall, and good access to markets. The dry and rocky coral regions are covered with brush, and are remote from trading centres. Yet this unfavourable appearance is deceptive, and farmers in this area prosper.

The farmers in the coral region are shifting cultivators, following a fourteen-year rotation. Brush land is cleared by a team of families. Trees are removed, sized, and sold as building poles: the larger trunks are used to make charcoal or to form pyres on which coral rocks are heated to produce limestone, twigs are sold as firewood, and tree stumps are left in the fields to provide supports for climbing legume crops.

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